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REPORT

OF THE

Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

For the Year

1906.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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REPORT OF THE Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines

Of the Province of Ontario, for the year 1906.

*To His Honour the Honourable WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

As required by law, I submit for the information of your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, a report for the year ending on the 31st December, 1906, of the management of the Crown lands of the Province.

CLERGY LANDS.

The area of Clergy lands sold during the year was 785 acres, aggregating in value \$1,367.20. The collection on account of these and former sales amounted to \$3,969.71. (See Appendix No. 3, page 6.)

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

The area of Common School lands sold during the year was 30½ acres for \$70. The collection on account of these and sales of former years was \$9,218.61. (See Appendix No. 3, page 6.)

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

The area of these lands sold during the year was 76 acres, for \$133.00. The collection on account of these and sales in former years was \$2,669.52 (See Appendix No. 3, page 6.)

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The area of these lands sold during the year was 1,411½ acres, for \$705.75. The collection on account of these and sales of former years was \$1,082.40. (See Appendix No. 3, page 6.)

CROWN LANDS.

There have been sold for agricultural purposes during the year 69,860½ acres for \$72,204.31. The collection on account of these and former sales was \$83,851.64. There were sold for mining purposes 4,877 acres for \$11,988.05, and collected on account of mining sales \$118,243.62.

There were leased for mining purposes 13,384 acres for \$13,177.00. There was collected on account of mining leases \$46,620.69. There were 942½ acres of Crown lands leased for other than mining purposes. The collection on account of these and former leases was \$3,372.83. The total area of land disposed of during the year was 91,367 acres. The total collections on account of lands sold and leased during the year was \$100,399.81. (See Appendix No. 3, page 6.)

The Temiscamingue region has continued to attract the largest number of settlers, and this is not to be wondered at in view of the prosperity and future prospects of that great district. The existence of immense areas of fertile land, the discoveries of silver in different sections, the abundance of employment afforded by railway construction, mining and lumbering, the ready market for all varieties of farm and garden produce, the easy access afforded by the T. & N. O. Ry., are all factors which make that northern region a splendid field for those desiring to secure homes for themselves and their families. When the illimitable areas of good land lying north of the present settled area, and extending beyond the Trans-continental Railway line and east and west along that line for long distances, are opened up by the construction of that railway, an enormous population will certainly flow in, and the construction itself will give employment to an army of laborers who will require to be fed, thus affording a market for all farm and garden products.

An appropriation has been taken by the Public Works Department to construct trunk lines of road in that region, thus making it accessible from the Railway.

The Department has continued to insist upon a strict compliance with the regulations as to the performance of settlement duties in those townships which are open for sale. Two Homestead Inspectors have been actively engaged during the year in the work of inspecting lots sold, and where they have reported neglect to occupy and reside, the delinquents have been notified that unless they went into occupation by a certain date their claims would be cancelled. The Salvation Army has been meditating placing a colony in this region and should they carry out their plans, an object-lesson would be afforded in systematic settlement and co-operative farming. The foreign population in this district is small in numbers, but it is interesting to know that there is a Russian Jewish colony in the Townships of Chamberlain and Pacaud, who are reported to be industrious and energetic, earning good wages and putting the money back into their farms. The agent reports them to be a very law-abiding sober people, anxious to become British subjects and learn the English language.

In the old Free Grant districts there has not been any great influx of population. The areas suitable for settlement have been pretty well taken up, and the lots remaining unlocated are largely broken lots, not well suited for agriculture. In certain localities small areas suitable for settlement are still to be found, but these are the exception. The Department has instituted a system of homestead inspections in order to enforce compliance with the conditions of settlement, and has not hesitated to cancel locations where improvements are not diligently prosecuted. Owing to the increased value of woods other than pine, there has grown up a desire to take up lots not suitable for agricultural purposes in order to be in a position to dispose of the timber. To prevent such abuses the Department has provided for a system of inspecting lots applied for, with a view of ascertaining if there is a sufficient proportion of good land in them to

warrant the expectation that a living could be made by farming. If there is, the lands are located, but where it is palpable that the lands are not capable of affording a living by agriculture, and are being applied for in order to get the timber, location is refused. The Free Grant districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, about which there were many shakings of the head when they were opened for settlement, now contain a population of nearly 50,000 with 8 or 10 important towns.

The Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts have received their share of attention, although their proximity to the great prairie region tells against them, but the fact remains that the valley of the Rainy River is one of the most fertile and beautiful areas in the Province.

In the Sudbury region, the following townships have been opened under the Free Grants Act, and are being rapidly located:—Blezard, Broder, Garson, Hanmer, Neelon, Balfour, Rayside, West part of Capreol.

In every section of the Province prosperity prevails, and the settlers are as a rule contented and comfortable. The Department is everywhere requiring settlers to proceed with taking up residence and the performance of settlement conditions, as it is only by so doing that population can become dense and the burden of taxation, etc., be equitably distributed.

MILITARY GRANTS.

There were 400 certificates issued during the year, authorizing veterans to select their lands, under I Edward VII. Cap. 6. This brings the total number issued under this legislation up to 13,000. Location certificates, confirming veterans in the lands selected upon prescribed conditions, were issued to 500, making a total of 2,902. Eight hundred and twenty locations were made during the year, nearly all in the Abitibi region, bringing the number of locations up to 5,220. As already stated 13,000 certificates have been issued and there are in the Department new applications for certificates to the number of 250. The Legislation of last Session, authorizing the redemption by the Treasurer of the Province of unlocated military certificates at \$50.00 each, has resulted in the surrender of 1,400 certificates. This will materially lessen the outstanding number but it still leaves about 6,000 to be provided for. Patents under the amended Act have issued to 301 veterans for their locations.

MINING INDUSTRY.

In the year 1906 the mining industry of the Province reached high-water mark in the quantity and value of the output of mines and metallurgical works. The production of nickel from the deposits of the Sudbury region reached the large aggregate of 10,932 tons, valued in the matte at \$3,836,419, while of copper the output was 5,940 tons worth \$998,548. The steady growth of this branch of the industry has placed Ontario indisputably at the head of the nickel-producing countries of the world. The development of the silver-cobalt area discovered on the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway in 1903 has gone on with great rapidity. The yield of silver which in 1904 was 206,875 ounces, increased in 1905 to 2,451,356 ounces, and in 1906 to about 5,400,000 ounces. The total value of the silver produced from the Cobalt mines up to the end of 1906, was upwards of \$5,000,000. Late in the season new discoveries of silver-cobalt ore were reported from points on the Montreal River, 30 or 40

miles northwest of Cobalt, and if, as seems probable, these reports should be verified, the silver-bearing area will be materially enlarged. The chief source of iron ore continues to be the Helen mine in the Michipicoten region, but at Bessemer, in the County of Hastings, and at Radnor mine, in the County of Renfrew, important deposits of magnetite are being opened up. Shipments from the former are being made to blast furnaces at Midland and Sault Ste. Marie. The magnetic ore bodies at Moose Mountain, in the township of Hutton, are also under development, the branch line of the Canadian Northern to the mines being nearly finished. The other substances, both metallic and non-metallic, in the long and varied list of mineral products of Ontario, have been produced in about the usual quantities, except petroleum which has decreased, and natural gas which has largely increased.

The natural result of the great activity in mining has been an increased demand for mining lands, the property of the Crown. This is reflected by the growth in the revenue from mining sources. Under the new law, very considerable sums are received from the sale of miner's licenses and other fees, particularly in times of mining excitement like the present. The beds of Cobalt and Kerr Lakes, in the township of Coleman (except portions already granted), were offered for sale by public tender towards the close of the year. The former containing 51 acres, sold for \$1,085,000, ten per cent. of which was paid in before 31st December. The tenders for Kerr Lake not being considered satisfactory, fresh bids were advertised for, and in January, 1907, the parcel was sold for \$178,500, and a royalty of ten per cent. on the gross value of the minerals extracted.

COLLECTIONS.

The total collection from all services was \$2,266,387.94. Of this, \$269,029.06 was from lands sold and leased; \$1,900,914.62 was from woods and forests; \$85,256.06 from mining licenses and fees, and royalty on mines. (See Appendix No. 4, page 7.)

DISBURSEMENTS.

The gross expenditure of the Department for the past year was \$616,259.80. The principal services were: agents' salaries and disbursements, \$42,351.94; forest ranging, \$45,165.61; fire ranging, \$57,611.65; mining development, \$28,195.02; forest reserves, \$27,913.19; surveys, \$125,003.39; refunds, \$32,844.62; Algonquin Park, \$11,501.70; Temagami timber cutting, \$89,412.95; Veterans' commutation, \$71,800.00. (See Appendices Nos. 6 and 7, pages 9 to 33.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The total revenue from this branch was \$1,900,914.62. Of this, \$535,970.57 was from bonuses, \$1,295,378.53 from timber dues; \$66,118.47 from ground rent, and \$3,447.05 from transfer fees. (See Appendix No. 4, page 7.)

The lumber trade has continued in a prosperous condition, and there has been a marked increase in the value of stumpage. The outlook for the present season is that the output of logs will exceed that of last season. A number of berths suitable for tie purposes were sold during the year at

satisfactory prices. The Montreal Pulp Concession which had been forfeited for non-performance of conditions, was also put up for sale and a bonus of \$300,000 received for the right to cut the pulpwood thereon. The output of pulpwood for the year was 84,961 cords, being 12,285 cords in excess of last year. The pulp mills at Sault Ste. Marie, Spanish River and Sturgeon Falls have been running to their full capacity during the year.

FIRE RANGING.

There were 509 fire rangers on duty during the past summer, including those in the forest reserves. Of this number 345 were employed on territory under timber license, half of their wages and expenses being paid by the licensees, and the other half by the Crown. Along the line of construction of the T. & N. O. Ry. the Canadian Northern, and the Grand Trunk Pacific, west of Port Arthur, fire rangers were put on duty. The total cost to the Department of this service was \$57,611.65. No serious fires occurred, the supervision, especially along the railway lines, being very close.

CULLERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Cullers' Examinations were held at North Bay, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort Frances and Kenora, during the year. Sixty candidates were successful, and were granted certificates giving them authority to act as Cullers. (For list of Licensed Cullers see Appendix No. 60 page 145.)

ALGONQUIN AND RONDEAU PARKS.

The reports of the Superintendents of these parks will be found in appendices Nos. 58 and 59, pages 142 to 144.

CROWN SURVEYS.

The following Crown Surveys have been carried out this year:—

Three hundred and fifty one miles of base and meridian lines have been run in the District of Algoma, these lines forming the outlines of nine mile townships. The Inter-provincial boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec has been completed from the eighty-eighth mile to the one hundred and fortieth mile north of the head of Lake Temiskaming, by the Commissioners appointed, respectively, by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Mr. T. J. Patten, O.L.S., being the Commissioner for Ontario, and Mr. J. H. Sullivan, P.L.S., the Commissioner for Quebec. By the courtesy of the Chief Astronomer, Dr. W. F. King, of the Dominion Astronomical Observatory, Ottawa, the Department has been furnished with the geographical position of monument A on the Inter-Provincial Boundary between Ontario and Quebec, at the north end of Lake Temiskaming as computed by Dr. Klotz, Dominion Astronomer. This monument was set by the Commissioners appointed by the respective Provinces in the year 1874, on the north side of the channel called Chenail du Diable, as the initial point for commencing the Inter-Provincial boundary at the head of Lake Temiskaming. This point has been found to be situate in latitude 47 degrees, 33 minutes, 43.14 seconds north, and longitude 79 degrees, 30 minutes, 56.32 seconds west. Twenty-seven townships have been subdivided into lots and concessions, four of these being surveyed on the new nine mile square system, the follow-

ing being a list of the names and districts in which they occur: In the District of Nipissing, the townships of Sweatman, Stimson, Allen, Bigwood, Scollard, Sherring and Marathon, seven in all. In the District of Algoma, the townships of Bradburn, Sydere, Calder, Clute, Beck, Dargavel, Lennox, Ottaway, Fournier, Gallagher, Chapleau, Aubin, Nesbitt, Strathearn, McNaught, Lackner, Pattinson and Paul, eighteen in all. In the District of Rainy River, the townships of Langton and Redditt. The surveyors of the base and meridian lines, forming the outlines of sixteen townships nine miles square, report the land covered by their survey to be almost all good farming land. The other townships in Northern Ontario situate in what is called the Clay Belt are reported to be almost all good clay and clay loam land, the most of the land being already well suited for agricultural purposes and nearly all the other with a moderate amount of drainage can be utilized for agricultural purposes.

Reviewing the surveys of the last few years in this part of the country it is safe to say that at least eighty-five per cent. of the land is first class agricultural soil. Some of the townships sub-divided have been reported to be absolutely all good land, not one acre unfit for settlement, a thing unparalleled in the history of townships in this Province.

About seventy-two townships of thirty-six square miles each have been sub-divided in this northern part of the Province and four townships of nine miles square, each containing about fifty-two thousand acres, and about fourteen hundred miles of base and meridian lines have been run altogether, these lines forming the outlines of townships.

The townships of Allen, Bigwood and Scollard, situate on the north side of French River, in the district of Nipissing, have a number of settlers already squatted in the townships. Portions of these townships are very good agricultural land. The townships near Chapleau have not turned out as valuable for agricultural purpose as was anticipated, although there is a large quantity of timber of various sorts on these townships.

A number of timber berths in the Districts of Rainy River, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Nipissing were also surveyed during the year.

Several other minor surveys have been performed also.

The summer, similar to that of the season before, was a very favorable one, so that the surveyors were able to finish their contracts.

The surveyors' reports so far as received and examined will be found in appendices 18 to 57 inclusive, pages 46 to 142 inclusive.

MUNICIPAL SURVEYS.

The only municipal surveys for which instructions issued during this year was that of a survey in the township of East Oxford, in the county of Oxford, for which instructions were issued to O. L. S. F. J. Ure, on the petition of the municipal council of East Oxford, to survey the road allowance between the third and fourth concessions from the original monument between lots twelve and thirteen across lots fourteen to twenty inclusive.

The municipal survey of the line between concessions eight and nine from lot twenty southerly to lot number fourteen, both inclusive, in the township of Hinchinbrooke, in the county of Frontenac, has been performed by O. L. S. E. T. Wilkie, and has been confirmed under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 181, sections 14 and 15, such survey so confirmed being final and conclusive.

The particulars relating to these surveys will be found in appendix No. 14, page 42.

MINING AND OTHER SURVEYS.

The Mines Act requires that applicants to purchase or lease mining lands in unsurveyed territory shall file in the Department surveyor's plans (in triplicate) of their proposed mining locations and mining claims, with field notes and descriptions by metes and bounds, before any sale or lease can be carried out, and under Orders-in-Council dated 23rd January, 1892; 3rd December, 1892; 29th April, 1886; 22nd September, 1893; 26th February, 1906, applicants to purchase islands, or locations for agricultural purposes, in unsurveyed territory, are required to file surveyor's plans (in triplicate) of their locations or islands as the case may be, with field notes and descriptions by metes and bounds; the locations to be of the form and size, wherever practicable, prescribed by the Mines Act, together with the necessary affidavits as to their being no adverse claim by occupation or improvement, etc.

Under the above Act, Orders-in-Council and regulations, in the Districts of Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, an area of 14,065 221-300 acres has been sold and patented during the year, for which the sum of \$18,813.70 has been received; and an area of 7,096 98-100 acres has been leased at \$1.00 per acre for the first year's rental.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister.

Department of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto, December 31st, 1906.

APPENDICES.

Appendix No. 1.

Returns of Officers and Clerks of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines for the year 1906.

Branch.	Name.	Designation.	When appointed.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
Sales and Free Grants	Hon. F. Cochrane.....	Minister.....	1905, May 13.....	\$ 4,000 00	
	Aubrey White.....	Deputy Minister.....	1882, Jan. 1.....	3,500 00	
	George Kennedy.....	Law Clerk.....	1872, Feb. 1.....	2,400 00	
	Geo. W. Yates.....	Minister's Secretary.....	1899, Feb. 26.....	1,600 00	
	E. S. Williamson.....	Secretary to Department.....	1889, May 1.....	1,500 00	
	Janet Garvie.....	Stenographer.....	1905, Jan. 1.....	600 00	
Sales and Free Grants	J. J. Murphy.....	Chief Clerk.....	1872, May 1.....	2,000 00	
	W. R. Ledger.....	Clerk.....	1894, Feb. 5.....	1,000 00	
	Selby Draper.....	do.....	1903, Jan. 1.....	1,050 00	
	Walter Cain.....	do.....	1903, Mar. 6.....	1,000 00	
	May Bengough.....	Stenographer.....	1896, Oct. 23.....	600 00	
	W. A. Collins.....	Clerk.....	1906, July 1.....	800 00	
	M. C. Jaffray.....	Stenographer.....	1904, Nov. 9.....	450 00	Resigned October, 1906.
Military Grants	R. H. Browne.....	Chief Clerk.....	1900, Mar. 2.....	1,500 00	
	R. T. Winter.....	Clerk.....	1904, Jan. 13.....	700 00	
	E. F. O'Neil.....	Stenographer.....	1904, Nov. 9.....	500 00	
Surveys and Patents	Geo. B. Kirkpatrick.....	Director of Surveys.....	1886, Jan. 30.....	2,300 00	
	J. F. Whitson.....	Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	1892, Sept. 1.....	1,750 00	
	W. F. Lewis.....	Clerk.....	1872, Feb. 5.....	1,100 00	
	D. G. Boyd.....	Draughtsman.....	1897, Sept. 27.....	1,250 00	
	E. M. Jarvis.....	Clerk.....	1904, Oct. 19.....	900 00	
	J. B. Proctor.....	Stenographer.....	1897, Jan. 15.....	900 00	
	H. Treby.....	Draughtsman.....	1904, Jan. 13.....	900 00	
	M. H. W. Kirkland.....	Stenographer.....	1904, Nov. 23.....	500 00	
	C. S. Jones.....	Chief Clerk Patents.....	1890, May 22.....	1,750 00	
	C. E. Burns.....	Clerk.....	1900, April 9.....	900 00	
	W. S. Sutherland.....	do.....	1902, Jan. 13.....	1,050 00	
	W. Carrell.....	do.....	1904, Jan. 15.....	950 00	

Woods and Forests....	J. A. G. Crozier.....	Chief Clerk	1867, Dec. 1.....	2,000 00
	Kenneth Miller.....	Clerk	1891, Nov. 1.....	1,150 00
	J. B. Cook.....	do	1898, Aug. 1.....	1,300 00
	H. Gillard.....	do	1900, April 9.....	1,000 00
	F. J. Niven.....	do	1903, Jan. 1.....	900 00
Accounts.....	W. F. Trivett.....	do	1904, Jan. 13.....	850 00
	R. H. Hodgson	do	1904, Nov. 23.....	800 00
	D. George Ross	Accountant	1861, April 15.....	2,000 00
	E. Leigh	Clerk.....	1873, Dec. 20.....	1,200 00
	M. J. Ferris	do	1892, April 1.....	1,150 00
Bureau of Mines	A. E. Robillard.....	do	1894, May 4.....	800 00
	H. M. Lount.....	do	1904, Jan. 13.....	1,000 00
	F. Yeigh	Registrar	1880, March 1.....	1,500 00
	H. Cartwright	Clerk	1893, Oct. 1.....	1,100 00
	H. Brophy	Messenger	1893, Oct. 1.....	650 00
D. GEO. ROSS, Accountant.	Thos. W. Gibson.....	Deputy Minister	1691, June 19.....	3,000 00
	Anne Moffat.....	Stenographer.....	1901, March 1.....	700 00
	W. H. Morris.....	do	1906, Jan. 1.....	700 00
	Ethel Craig	do	1906, Jan. 1.....	550 00

Resigned December 31, 1903.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.AUBREY WHITE,
Deputy Minister.

Appendix No. 2.

List of Land Agents for the year 1906.

Name.	Post Office Address.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
Anderson, Jno. H.	Tory Hill.	Part of Hastings and Peterboro.	1905, May 31.	\$ 300 00	Agent for sale of land ; resigned 7th March, 1906.
Annis, A. E.	Dryden	do District of Rainy River.	1895, Nov. 28.	200 00	
Barr, James	Fort Frances	Homestead Inspector	1906, Nov. 23.	1,200 00	Agent for sale of land.
Both, Chas.	Plevna	Part of Frontenac and Addington	1905, Oct. 20.	100 00	
Brown, James B.	Bracebridge.	Homestead Inspector	1905, July 28.	900 00	Agent for sale of land.
Byers, R. J.	Massey.	Part of Algoma District.	1905, July 3.	500 00	
Bishop, H. E.	Marksville	Town Plot of Hilton	1896, March 23.	.....	Agent for sale of land without salary
Buchanan, Thos.	Thessalon.	Part of Algoma District.	1901, Nov. 30.	300 00	
Burns, C. W.	Parry Sound.	Homestead Inspector	1905, Nov. 15.	900 00	Agent for sale of land.
Campbell, Wm.	Stratton Station	Part of Rainy River District.	1897, Aug. 12.	300 00	
Chester, Thos.	New Liskeard.	Homestead Inspector	1906, June 8.	1,200 00	Agent for sale of land.
Deacon, Jno. M.	Mattawa	Part of Nipissing District.	1905, July 8.	300 00	
Eastland, T. G.	Apsley	do County of Peterboro	1896, July 10.	300 00	Agent for sale of land.
Ellis, James	Parry Sound	do Parry Sound District.	1898, Dec. 1.	500 00	
Freeborn, Dr. J. S.	Maganetawan	do do	1905, Nov. 10.	500 00	Agent for sale of land.
Grills, Jno. J.	New Liskeard.	Lake Temiskaming, District of Nipissing	1905, July 3.	500 00	
Groulx, R. J.	Chelmsford	Homestead Inspector	1906, May 7.	600 00	Agent for sale of land.
Handy, E.	Ensedale	Part of Parry Sound.	1879, July 3.	500 00	
Hartle, Wm.	Minden.	do Victoria	1895, Nov. 28.	350 00	Mining and land agent.
Hollands, C. J.	Fort Frances	Town Plot of Alberta and Rainy River	1892, Oct. 12.	300 00	
Hunt, J. H. McK.	Fort William	Homestead Inspector	1906, May 12.	600 00	Agent for sale of land.
Hugh, Williams	Heaslip	Part of District of Nipissing	1905, July 14.	500 00	
Hesson, W. H.	Port Arthur.	do District of Thunder Bay	1903, July 8.	500 00	Agent for sale of land.
Levis, Jos. A.	Sturgeon Falls.	do District of Nipissing	1905, July 3.	500 00	
MacLennan, J. K.	Sudbury	do District of Algoma	1905, July 3.	500 00	Mining and land agent.
McFayden, Alex.	Emo	do District of Rainy River	1905, Sept. 8.	300 00	
Prince, Adam	Wilno	do Renfrew.	1905, July 12.	500 60	Agent for sale of land.
Patton, W. H.	Killarney	Town Plot Killarney	1895, March 2.	Commission	
Pronger, R. H.	Dryden.	Part of District of Rainy River	1906, May 7.	300 00	Resigned May 15, 1906. Mining and land agent ; removed Dec. 31, 1906.
Quenneville, Isadore.	Sturgeon Falls	Homestead Inspector	1906, May 7.	600 00	
Scott, W. F.	New Liskeard.	Homestead Inspector	1903, Nov. 21.	1,200 00	Resigned May 15, 1906. Mining and land agent ; removed Dec. 31, 1906.
Seegmiller, M.	Rat Portage.	District of Rainy River	1903, Oct. 15.	800 00	

Appendix No. 2.—Concluded.

List of Land Agents for the year 1906.

Name.	Post Office Address.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
Scarlett, J. S.	Powassan	Part of District of Parry Sound	1880, June 17	\$ 500 00	
Tait, J. R.	L'Amable	do Hastings	1869, May 28	500 00	
Wilson, James	Kinnmount	do Peterboro	1905, May 31	150 00	
Warren, D. B.	Pembroke	do Renfrew	1905, July 3	300 00	
Wright, E. A.	Warren	do Nipissing	1905, July 14	250 00	Agent for sale of land.
Whybourne, W. E.	Marksville	do St. Joseph Island	1905, April 7	150 00	do
Watson, T. P.	Ridgetown	Assistant Homestead Inspector	1905, May 10	912 50	Free grant and sale agent.
Young, H. N.	Sault Ste. Marie	Part of Algoma District	1901, Nov. 23	300 00	Resigned 30th Nov., 1906.
York, James	Fort Frances	Homestead Inspector	1905, July 6	1,200 00	

D. GEO. ROSS,
*Accountant.*AUBREY WHITE,
Deputy Minister.

Appendix No. 3.

STATEMENT of Lands Sold and Leased, amount of Sales and Leases, and amount of Collections for the year 1906.

Service.	Acres sold and leased.	Amount of sales and leases.	Collections on sales and leases.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Crown Lands—</i>			
Agricultural	69,860½	72,204 31	83,851 64
Mining	4,877	11,988 05	118,243 62
Clergy Lands	785	1,367 20	3,969 71
Common School Lands.....	30½	70 00	9,218 61
Grammar School Lands	76	133 00	2,669 52
University Lands	1,411½	705 75	1,082 40
<i>Leases—</i>			
Mining	13,384	13,177 00	46,620 69
Crown	942½	754 50	3,372 83
	91,367	\$100,399 81	\$269,029 02

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Deputy Minister.

Appendix No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines for the year 1906.

Service.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
LAND COLLECTIONS.			
<i>Crown Lands—</i>			
Agricultural	83,851 64		
Mining	118,243 62	202,095 26	
		3,969 71	
Clergy Lands		9,218 61	
Common School Lands		2,669 52	
Grammar School Lands		1,082 40	
University Lands		22 25	
Railway Lands			
<i>Rent—</i>			
Mining Leases	46,620 69		
Crown Leases	3,372 83	49,993 52	
Mining Licenses and Fees	70,256 06		
Royalty on Mines	15,000 00	85,256 06	
			354,307 33
WOODS AND FORESTS.			
Bonus		535,970 57	
Timber dues		1,295,378 53	
Ground rent		66,118 47	
Transfer fees		3,447 05	
			1,900,914 62
Casual fees	645 83		
Cullers' fees	348 00		
Assay fees	1,655 20	2,649 03	
Rondeau Park	189 00		
Algonquin Park	296 50		
Forest Reserves	1,353 50	1,839 00	
			4,488 03
REFUNDS.			
Temagami timber cutting		3,531 54	
Diamond Drill		2,855 37	
Fire Ranging		83 90	
Mining Inspection		21 75	
Bureau of Mines		53	
Inspection		12 00	
Agents' salaries		172 87	
			6,677 96
			2,266,387 94

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.AUBREY WHITE
Deputy Minister.

Appendix No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines for the year 1906,
which are considered as Special Funds.

Service.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Clergy Lands.</i>		
Principal.....	2,748 90	
Interest.....	1,220 81	
		3,969 71
<i>Common School Lands.</i>		
Principal.....	3,202 43	
Interest.....	6,016 18	
		9,218 61
<i>Grammar School Lands.</i>		
Principal.....	1,241 20	
Interest.....	1,428 32	
		2,669 52
<i>University Lands.</i>		
Principal.....	838 98	
Interest.....	243 42	
		1,082 40
<i>Railway Lands.</i>		
Principal.....	12 50	
Interest.....	9 75	
		22 25
		\$16,962 49

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE.
Deputy Minister.

Appendix No 6.

STATEMENT of Disbursements of the Departments of Lands and Mines for the year 1906.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
AGENTS' SALARIES.			
<i>Land.</i>			
Annis, A. E.....	72 50		
Anderson, J. H.....	300 00		
Buchanan, Thos.....	300 00		
Brown, Jas. B.....	900 00		
Byers, R. J.....	500 00		
Both, Chas.....	100 00		
Campbell, Wm.....	300 00		
Deacon, J. M.....	300 00		
Ellis, James.....	500 00		
Eastland, T. G.....	300 00		
Freeborn, Dr. J. S.....	500 00		
Grills, John J.....	500 00		
Handy, E.....	500 00		
Hartle, Wm.....	350 00		
Hollands, C. J.....	300 00		
Hesson, W. H.....	500 00		
Hugh, Williams.....	500 00		
Levis, J. A.....	500 00		
MacLennan, J. K.....	500 00		
McFayden, Alex.....	300 00		
Prince, Adam.....	500 00		
Pronger, R. H.....	191 42		
Seegmiller, M.....	800 00		
Scarlett, J. S.....	500 00		
Tait, J. R.....	500 00		
Warren, D. B.....	300 00		
Wilson, James.....	150 00		
Wright, E. A.....	250 00		
Whybourne, Wm. E.....	150 00		
Young, H. N.....	300 00		
		11,663 92	
<i>Timber.</i>			
Christie, W. P.....	1,600 00		
Hawkins, S. J.....	1,400 00		
Henderson, Chas.....	1,400 00		
Howie, R. G.....	1,200 00		
Kennedy, John.....	1,600 00		
McDonald, Hector.....	1,400 00		
Margach, Wm.....	1,600 00		
Maughan, Jos.....	1,400 00		
Oliver, J. A.....	1,200 00		
Stevenson, A.....	1,400 00		
		14,200 00	
<i>Homestead Inspectors.</i>			
Barr, James.....	100 00		
Burnes, C. W.....	900 00		
Chester, Thos.....	678 90		
Carried forward.....	1,678 90	25,863 92	

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,678 90	25,863 92	
HOMESTEAD INSPECTORS.—<i>Concluded.</i>			
Groulx, R. J.....	400 00		
Hunt, J. McK.....	200 00		
Quenneville, Isadore	386 15		
Scott, W. F.....	500 00		
Watson, T. P.....	912 50		
York, James.....	1,100 00		
		5,177 55	
AGENTS' DISBURSEMENTS.			
<i>Land.</i>			
Annis, A. E.....	42 20		
Brown, Jas. B.....	271 58		
Byers, R. J.....	34 83		
Campbell, Wm.....	36 65		
Deacon, J. M.....	5 08		
Ellis, James.....	25 57		
Grills, Jno. J.....	35 68		
Handy, E.....	17 64		
Hesson, W. H.....	27 25		
Hugh, Williams.....	42 27		
MacLennan, J. K.....	27 08		
McFayden, Alex.....	48 85		
Pronger, R. H.....	7 62		
Seegmiller, M.....	372 40		
Scarlett, J. S.....	2 50		
Whybourne, Wm. E.....	2 00		
Young, H. N.....	11 50		
		1,010 70	
<i>Timber.</i>			
Christie, W. P.....	430 54		
Hawkins, S. J.....	259 85		
Henderson, Chas.....	142 57		
Howie, R. G.....	431 95		
Kennedy, John.....	609 69		
McDonald, Hector.....	533 12		
Margach, Wm.....	1,861 27		
Maughan, Jos.....	457 36		
Oliver, J. A.....	1,230 14		
Stevenson, A.....	381 11		
		6,337 60	
<i>Homestead Inspectors.</i>			
Burnes, C. W.....	591 74		
Chester, Thos.....	76 14		
Groulx, R. J.....	70 90		
Quenneville, Isadore	113 10		
Scott, W. F.....	157 85		
Watson, T. P.....	277 60		
York, Jas.....	420 65		
		1,707 98	
<i>Carried forward</i>		40,097 75	

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		40,097 75	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Ames, D., Caretaker Dog Lake.....	20 00		
Armstrong, J. E., <i>re</i> inspection Hoyle & Murphy.....	82 50		
Best, S. G., postage 1905	9 14		
Britton, Geo., Caretaker Mud and Loon Lakes.....	25 00		
Beckett, J. R., <i>re</i> inspection Cameron and Papineau, etc.	45 00		
Boyd, Jas. " Houghton.....	10 00		
Christie, M. " Burton and Brown	180 00		
Christie, John " Burpee	74 00		
Cruise, W. W. " 16 and 19 plan 146, Windsor	10 00		
Deacon, E. " lots in Oso.....	10 00		
Danis, Samuel, Caretaker Leonard Island.....	20 00		
Hunt, John McK., <i>re</i> inspection Conmee.....	65 00		
Jervis, Henry " Phelps	45 00		
Kelly, Thos. " Hershel and McClure..	453 40		
Moir, G. A. " Crawford & Carnegie..	85 00		
May, Henry " Burpee, etc.....	535 00		
Murray, James " Hoyle and Murphy...	218 60		
McGowan, Wm. " lots in Conger.....	40 00		
McConnell, T. C. " mill site 67 E. H. R.,			
Tudor	20 00		
McKelvie, Daniel, <i>re</i> inspection Crawford & Carnegie..	221 55		
Potts, H. T. " lots in Southampton ...	10 00		
Toronto Savings and Loan Co., rent of Peterborough			
office	75 00		
		2,254 19	
<i>Ottawa.</i>			42,351 94
Darby, E. J., Agent.....	1,500 00		
Larose, S. C., Clerk	1,000 00		
		2,500 00	
Rent	416 67		
Disbursements	862 93		
		1,279 60	
<i>Quebec.</i>			3,779 60
Nicholson, B., Agent.....	1,500 00		
Harney, Thomas, Clerk.....	150 00		
		1,650 00	
Rent	125 00		
Disbursements	235 70		
		360 70	
<i>Wood Ranging.</i>			2,010 70
Allan, R. A.....	1,330 00		
Disbursements	20 00		
		1,350 00	
Ansley, J. J.		1,015 00	
Ansley, W. E.		150 00	
Arnell, Wm		100 00	
Archer, A. E.	465 00		
Disbursements	387 80		
		852 80	
<i>Carried forward</i>		3,467 80	48,142 24

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		3,467 80	48,142 24
<i>WOOD RANGING—Continued.</i>			
Baulke, George R.	235 00		
Disbursements	22 50		
		257 50	
Barrett, Thos.		1,000 00	
Bliss, L. E.		1,370 00	
Brady, John.	545 00		
Disbursements	28 50		
		573 50	
Brinkman, A. B.		465 00	
Bell, Angus.		81 00	
Cameron, W. B.		230 00	
Chalmers, Geo. J.	574 00		
Disbursements	33 70		
		607 70	
Chenier, D. A.		100 00	
Coburn, John.		175 00	
Corrigan, R. T.		100 00	
Creighton, Thos.		93 00	
Durrell, Wm.		75 00	
Fairbairn, N. H.		100 00	
Foster, E. G.		150 00	
French, L.		100 00	
Gorman, Pat.		880 00	
Halliday, James		1,350 00	
Hartley, Chas.		225 00	
Herring, E. C.		100 00	
Hickerson, M. T.		275 00	
Hill, Joshua.		1,180 00	
Huckson, A. H.		1,318 00	
Hurdman, W. H.	895 00		
Disbursements	4 50		
		899 50	
Hutton, John.	1,075 00		
Disbursements	20 90		
		1,095 90	
Jervis, H.	1,190 00		
Disbursements	5 70		
		1,195 70	
John, Alex.		820 00	
Johnson, S. M.	1,685 00		
Disbursements	138 82		
		1,823 82	
Lalonde, E.		300 00	
Lee, James B.		970 00	
Londry, W. E.		200 00	
Lozo, John.		835 00	
Lucas, R. G.	720 00		
Disbursements	30 70		
		750 70	
McCallum, Thos.		171 00	
McCaw, John.		391 00	
McCreight, John.	1,305 00		
Disbursements	420 61		
		1,725 61	
<i>Carried forward</i>		25,451 73	48,142 24

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		25,451 73	48,142 24
WOOD RANGING.—Continued.			
McDonald, S. C.....		815 00	
McDougall, J. T.....		760 00	
McNamara, John.....		1,015 00	
McPherson, J. S.....	629 00		
Disbursements.....	16 50		
Manice, Wm.....		645 50	
Margach, J. A.....	400 00	1,425 00	
Disbursements.....	59 40		
Menzies, A.....		459 40	
Murray, Wm.....		1,525 00	
Newburn, Wm.....		1,330 00	
Playfair, Andrew.....		475 00	
Rawson, Chas. E.....	126 00	100 00	
Disbursements.....	19 55		
Revell, L. O.....		145 55	
Ritchie, Jas. A.....	469 00	1,010 00	
Disbursements.....	8 85		
Robinson, Wm.....	900 00	477 85	
Disbursements.....	6 00		
Ross, George.....		906 00	
Riley, E.....	262 50	875 00	
Disbursements.....	3 90		
Shaw, Alfred.....		266 40	
Shaw, George.....		150 00	
Taylor, T. G.....	950 00	995 00	
Disbursements.....	51 55		
Vincent, H. T.....		1,001 55	
Watts, George.....	1,485 00	1,235 00	
Disbursements.....	231 63		
Welch, Harold.....		1,716 63	
Whalen, P. J.....		523 00	
White, Jno. T. G.....		910 00	
Disbursements.....	802 50		
	108 10		
Yuill, Thos.....		910 60	
		865 00	
Mather, D. L., refund.....		45,989 21	
		823 60	
FIRE RANGING.			
Allison, Jno.....		42 00	
Allison, Jos.....		42 00	
Allison, M. B.....	357 50		
Disbursements.....	18 10		
		375 60	
<i>Carried forward</i>		459 60	93,307 85

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c
<i>Brought forward</i>		459 60	93,307 85
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>			
Allen, Geo.....		55 00	
Algoma Commercial Co.....		87 75	
Ames, Romney	170 00		
Disbursements	14 20		
		184 20	
Archer, Geo.....		131 00	
Ambrose, A. W.....	131 00		
Disbursements	3 94		
		134 94	
Armstrong, J. C.....		130 00	
Armstrong, W. H.....	335 00		
Disbursements	22 25		
		357 25	
Arnott, Wm.		130 00	
Aikins, Geo.....		132 00	
Atkinson, T. S.....	140 00		
Disbursements	35 54		
		175 54	
Barb, Ben.....		131 00	
Barrett, Thos.....		104 00	
Barr, Archie.....		131 00	
Beaton, Wm.....		125 00	
Beggs A.....	352 50		
Disbursements	19 80		
		372 30	
Beggs, Wm.....		93 00	
Bellefenille, Oliver.....		132 00	
Bertrand, Paul.....	355 00		
Disbursements	5 50		
		360 50	
Bertrand, Felix.....		82 00	
Bertrand, Isaac		109 50	
Bethune, Donald.....		54 00	
Beggs, Jos.....	350 00		
Disbursements	14 80		
		364 80	
Bissett, J. C.....		131 00	
Bone, A.....		307 50	
Bowland, Jno.....		131 00	
Bowie, Louis		119 00	
Booth, J. R.		340 71	
Boisvert, Jno.....		106 00	
Bradburn, E. O.....	345 00		
Disbursements	17 30		
		362 30	
Brewer, Chas. E.		131 00	
Brinkman, A. B.....	345 00		
Disbursements	48 50		
		393 50	
<i>Carried forward</i>		6,058 39	93,307 85

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		6,058 39	93,307 85
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>			
Brooks, T. H.....		132 00	
Brown, J. B.....	220 00		
Disbursements.....	29 25		
		249 25	
Brown, Jno.....		131 00	
Bruno, Paul.....		131 00	
Buchanan, A.....	352 50		
Disbursements.....	19 30		
		371 80	
Burns, Wm.....		131 00	
Buchanan, Robt.....		89 00	
Burns, Alex.....		120 00	
Burgess, W. H.....		262 00	
Burger, Wm.....	335 00		
Disbursements.....	26 35		
		361 35	
Burton, R.....		83 00	
Canadian Copper Co.....		7 00	
Cannon, J. V.....		151 00	
Cardiff, G. F.....		131 00	
Carpenter, T. G.....		2 50	
Campbell Henderson.....		128 00	
Campbell, Rory.....		63 00	
Cameron, Albert.....		126 00	
Caron, Vital.....		131 00	
Carson, Jas. G.....	270 00		
Disbursements.....	29 25		
		299 25	
Cartier, Felix.....		132 00	
Carlin, Jas. Thomas.....		131 00	
Charlton, J. and W. A.....		281 38	
Chartrand Theophile.....		99 00	
Christie, Jno.....		113 00	
Christlan, Henry.....		131 00	
Coghlan, Thos.....		131 00	
Cartwright, Thos.....		131 00	
Colonial Lumber Co.....		60 00	
Cook Bros. Lumber Co.....		10 95	
Cole, Geo.....		132 00	
Cottenham, Wm.....		131 00	
Collins, Chas.....		131 00	
Colway, G. H.....		66 00	
Conboy, Timothy.....		131 00	
Connolly, Jno.....		100 00	
Conorette, Wm.....		66 00	
Conway, Richard.....		143 00	
Cooney, J. C.....		118 00	
Conture, Nelson.....		78 00	
Conger Bark, Limited.....		3 00	
Corrigan, M. B.....		131 00	
Corrigan, S. O.....	257 50		
Disbursements.....	25 50		
		283 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		11,891 87	93,307 85

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		11,891 87	93,307 85
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>			
Coulter, Chas.....	340 00		
Disbursements.....	23 30		
		363 30	
Cousins, Jas.....		131 00	
Cosineau, Arthur.....		327 50	
Cox, Stewart.....	340 00		
Disbursements.....	14 85		
		354 85	
Cox, Jos.....		98 00	
Crombie, Jno.....		132 00	
Culhane, Daniel.....		142 00	
Curtin, D.....		131 00	
Crowe, W.....		106 00	
Cosineau, Thos.....		131 00	
Cullen, M. T.....		91 00	
Curry, D. V.....	192 50		
Disbursements.....	26 00		
		218 50	
Cuthbertson, Wm.....		124 00	
Davidson, G. T.....	320 00		
Disbursements.....	18 10		
		338 10	
Davis, M. J.....		75 00	
Dawkins, Jno.....		131 00	
Delgarno, Jas.....		131 00	
Delamage, R. D.....	300 00		
Disbursements.....	34 80		
		334 80	
Dennison, Hugh.....		131 00	
Dever, Wm.....	357 50		
Disbursements.....	11 90		
		369 40	
Didier, L. P.....		130 00	
Dillworth, Wm.....		74 00	
Dowe, Wm.....		131 00	
Doyle, T. J.....		129 00	
Draycott, E. A.....		115 00	
Duval, C. A.....	576 00		
Disbursements.....	873 21		
		1,449 21	
Dunn, J. F.....		118 00	
Duff, A. S.....		12 00	
Dunn, Thos.....		131 00	
Dufond, Ignace.....		125 00	
Dube, Jno.....		125 00	
Driver, Jos.....		130 00	
Duplisis, Alex.....		82 00	
Dymont, N. and A.....		3 00	
Erwin, Thos.....		131 00	
Enright, Thos.....	337 50		
Disbursements.....	19 65		
		357 15	
<i>Carried forward</i>		18,994 68	93,307 85

Appendix No 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		18,994 68	93,307 85
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>			
Enright, Owen	152 50		
Disbursements	16 70		
		169 20	
Elliott, Jackson	357 50		
Disbursements	15 10		
		372 60	
Elliott, Wm		119 00	
Edwards, E. D.		131 00	
Fairburn, N. H.		385 00	
Faries, Richard		352 50	
Ferguson Wm.	292 50		
Disbursements	1 40		
		293 90	
Fiddler, S. J.		89 00	
Filiater, James		125 00	
Finley, Barney		131 00	
Flynn, Jno.		127 00	
Flanagan, Peter	340 00		
Disbursements	20 20		
		360 20	
Foley, Pat		106 00	
Fortier, Jos.		111 00	
Frappier, August		131 00	
Feeley, Pat		106 00	
Gagne, F.	795 00		
Disbursements	134 20		
		929 20	
Gagnon, Jas		129 00	
Gault, Jas		90 00	
Gauthier, Arthur	302 50		
Disbursements	5 65		
		308 15	
Gauthier, Alfred		19 00	
Gemmell, Jno		396 00	
Gervais, N.		132 00	
Gervais, F. X.		131 00	
Gibson, Thos.		44 00	
Gill, Jno. W.		74 00	
Gillies, J. P.		72 00	
Glazier, M. B.	355 00		
Disbursements	22 20		
		377 20	
Godkin, Jacob.		3 00	
Goden, Wm.		48 00	
Gongeon, Arsene		119 00	
Gorman, M.		131 00	
Gosselin, Jos	90 00		
Disbursements	5 50		
		95 50	
Gould, Ferdinand		134 00	
Grant, B. A.		76 00	
Grant, J. D.		131 00	
<i>Brought forward</i>		25,543 13	93,307 85

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		25,543 13	93,307 85
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>			
Graham, Jno.		41 00	
Graney, Christopher		131 00	
Grawberger, Thos.		132 00	
Greenshields, E.		151 00	
Groulx, F. K.		56 00	
Groulx, Arthur.		131 00	
Grozelle, A. D.		115 00	
Guertin, Godfrey	117 50		
Disbursements.	12 65		
		130 15	
Guthier, Wm.	352 50		
Disbursements	6 20		
		358 70	
Gallagher, Jas.		131 00	
Gillies, Bros.		1,252 60	
Georgian Bay Lumber Co.		88 94	
Gordon, Geo. & Co.		26 00	
Hawkesbury Lumber Co.		53 50	
Haggart, Ralph.	322 50		
Disbursements	33 65		
		356 15	
Hanes, J. L.		45 00	
Hall, M. E.	305 00		
Disbursements.	22 00		
		327 00	
Haley, Edward.		131 00	
Harper, Thos.		105 00	
Harvie, Andrew.		113 00	
Haskin, William.		137 00	
Hawley, D. J.	307 50		
Disbursements	26 60		
		334 10	
Helliwell, Paul.	265 00		
Disbursements	19 15		
		284 15	
Helmer, Jno.		113 50	
Henderson, Chas.		399 70	
Hennesy, B. E.		85 00	
Hodgins, Thos.	360 00		
Disbursements	13 70		
		373 70	
Hogarth, Henry.		134 00	
Hoff, J. T. M.		108 00	
Holdsworth, Jno.		126 00	
Holton, Arthur.		79 00	
Hurd, Edward.		121 00	
Hunt, J. W.		81 00	
Irwin, Oscar M.	317 50		
Disbursements.	21 40		
		338 90	
James, Thos.		131 00	
Jackson, Robert.		42 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		32,300 22	93,307 85

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward.</i>		32,300 22	93,307 85
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>			
Jackson, Jno.	292 50		
Disbursements	14 55		
Kennedy, J. C.		307 05	
Kennedy, Michael		254 16	
Kennedy, Jno. J.		130 00	
Kelly, Jno. J.	320 00	154 00	
Disbursements	22 40		
Keys, Thos. R.	267 50	342 40	
Disbursements	11 20		
Funeral expenses	127 10		
King, Chas.		405 80	
King, Frank G.		131 00	
King, James.		307 50	
King, Alex.		30 00	
Kirby, H.		69 00	
Kirk, J. W.		131 00	
Koch, Jno.		79 00	
Lamarch, A.	257 50	116 00	
Disbursements	11 00		
Lamarch, Jno.		268 50	
Lamothe, H.		131 00	
Lambert, N. P.	45 00	105 00	
Disbursements	11 00		
Lamothe, Michael	1905 132 00	56 00	
do	1906 131 00		
Lafrance, Thos.		263 00	
Latour, Alfred		130 00	
Lauviere, Jos.		89 00	
Lavois, Benj.		131 00	
Law, W. J.		131 00	
Lawson, David		131 00	
Lees, Jno.	307 50	132 00	
Disbursements	10 65		
Leblanc, Oliver.		318 15	
Leahey, Jno.		131 00	
Larrivee, Jos.		132 00	
Lemyre, Middy		114 00	
Lindsay, J. A.		60 00	
Lorenz, Chas.		121 00	
Lorenz, Fred.		133 00	
Long, Henry E.		115 00	
Ludgate, Anthony		120 00	
Lynch, M. D.		77 00	
Loveland, & Stone.		106 00	
McAdam, Wm.		151 63	
McAmmord, Jos.		131 00	
		113 00	
<i>Carried forward.</i>		38,147 41	93,307 85

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		38,147 41	93,307 85
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>			
McAulay, D.		126 63	
McBain, R.		48 00	
McCaw, Jno. G.		291 00	
McCaffery, Jas.		133 00	
McColl, Archibald		132 00	
McCaw, James.		90 00	
McCreary, Wm.		133 00	
McClure, A.		78 50	
McCullough, Christopher.	342 50		
Disbursements	27 00		
		369 50	
McDonald, F.	350 00		
Disbursements	1 40		
		351 40	
McDonald, M.		69 00	
McDonald, A. J.		87 00	
McDonald, Wm.		94 50	
McDonald, A.		82 00	
McDougall, E. G.	202 50		
Disbursements	20 65		
		223 15	
McDougall, D.		64 00	
McDougall, Jas. T.	725 00		
Disbursements	739 86		
		1464 86	
McFarlane, Jas.		130 00	
McFarlane, R. L.		131 00	
McGregor, Jas.		129 00	
McGregor, Peter		12 00	
McGuey, Denis.		134 00	
McGuire, Hugh.		132 00	
McGarvey, Robt.		131 00	
McGhie, Chas.		132 00	
McIlroy, Daniel.		33 00	
McInnis, D. C.		95 00	
McIntyre, Wm.		131 00	
McIver, Hugh.	355 00		
Disbursements	33 20		
		388 20	
McKay, Angus.		131 00	
McKenzie, Wilbert.		131 00	
McKinsey, Jos.		131 00	
McLaughlin John.		131 00	
McMullen, Alex.		130 00	
McNabb, Alex.		98 00	
McLaughlin Bros.		395 53	
McPhee, Hugh.		132 00	
McRae, Alex.		131 00	
MacAlphine, C. D. H.	310 00		
Disbursements	28 00		
		338 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		45,311 68	93,307 85

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		45,311 68	93,307 85
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>			
MacCurdy, J. T.....	207 50		
Disbursements.....	20 20		
		227 70	
MacDonald, H. C.....		101 00	
MacDonald, Norman.....	285 00		
Disbursements.....	2 95		
		287 95	
MacKay, Hugh.....	337 50		
Disbursements.....	34 75		
		372 25	
Maguire, T. C.....	240 00		
Disbursements.....	8 80		
		248 80	
Major, H.....		131 00	
Marion, Isadore.....		84 00	
Massey, Geo.....		131 00	
Matte, Jos.....	262 50		
Disbursements.....	3 40		
		265 90	
Mauseau, Louis.....		81 00	
Maxwell, Jno.....		16 50	
May, Wm.....		131 00	
May, Albert.....		120 00	
Megean, Jos.....		131 00	
Mercer, Whitefield.....		104 00	
Merchant, Ambrose.....		350 00	
Merchant, Jno.....	560 00		
Disbursements.....	10 00		
		570 00	
Mitchell, Walter.....		90 00	
Mitchell, Grant.....	152 50		
Disbursements.....	18 50		
		171 00	
Milne, Albert.....		131 00	
Moore, David.....	1905	3 75	
Moore, S. E.....	25 00		
Disbursements.....	22 00		
		47 00	
Moore, Donald.....		130 00	
Montroy, J. J.....		131 00	
Moriarty, M.....		131 00	
Morrow, R.....		50 00	
Morand, Louis.....	340 00		
Disbursements.....	6 50		
		346 50	
Montroy, Tuffield.....		124 00	
Mulvaney, Neil.....		131 00	
Munro, J. H.....		131 00	
Murphy, Wm.....		37 00	
Murphy, P.....		104 00	
Mustard, W. H.....	325 00		
Disbursements.....	16 10		
		341 10	
<i>Carried forward</i>		50,764 13	93,307 85

Appendix No. 6—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		50,764 13	93,307 85
FIRE RANGING.—Continued.			
Nadon, Xavier.....	357 50		
Disbursements.....	4 60		
		362 10	
Newburn, Wm.....		350 00	
Newton, Thos.....		131 00	
Noland, Peter.....		90 00	
Northern Construction Co.....		96 00	
Northern Timber Co.....		48 75	
O'Brien, Martin.....		153 00	
O'Brien, Phil.....		74 00	
O'Connor, Jas.....	355 00		
Disbursements.....	7 40		
		362 40	
Oulette, Jos.....		108 00	
Ouinette, Chas..... 1905		131 00	
Owens, R.....		131 00	
Page, Noe.....		127 00	
Paquette, Jos.....		47 00	
Patterson, Thos.....		72 00	
Paul, Wesley.....		131 00	
Pennell, Geo.....	330 00		
Disbursements.....	10 65		
		340 65	
Peeler, Chas.....		98 25	
Playfair, Andrew.....		164 77	
Pew, Murray.....	307 50		
Disbursements.....	23 50		
		331 00	
Plourde, Chas.....		132 00	
Powell, Samuel.....		131 00	
Prestley, Jas.....		50 00	
Parry Sound Lumber Co.....		7 00	
Quilty, Jno.....	320 00		
Disbursements.....	14 90		
		334 90	
Quilty, Jos.....		45 00	
Quigley, Wm.....		100 00	
Rawson, Chas. E.....		120 00	
Rathburn Company.....		25 88	
Raymond, Chas.....		134 00	
Readman, R. E.....		202 50	
Reynolds, Jas.....		104 00	
Richardson, Josh.....		100 00	
Rivers, Jno.....		79 00	
Rogers, Fred.....		4 00	
Ross, A. C.....		81 00	
Robinson, Wm.....	390 00		
Disbursements.....	25 65		
		415 65	
Russell, Jno.....		267 50	
Ryan, Daniel J.....		68 00	
St. Amour, Jno.....		131 00	
St. Pierre, Wm.....		128 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		56,773 48	93,307 85
3a L.M.			

Appendix No. 6—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward.</i>			56,773	48	93,307	85
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>						
Savard, August.....	160	00				
Disbursements.....	2	80				
			162	80		
Sauve, Antoine.....			131	00		
Saucier, Ovid.....			131	00		
Scott, Robt.....	359	00				
Disbursements.....	50	60				
			409	60		
Sharbott, Jos.....			131	00		
Sheahan, Daniel.....			134	00		
Shipman, Chas.....			106	00		
Shields, Foster.....			131	00		
Shields, Thos.....			110	00		
Shields, Geo.....			135	00		
Sicard, F. K.....			132	00		
Smith, Jos.....			131	00		
Smith, Jas.....			11	50		
Smith, A. L.....	335	00				
Disbursements.....	22	00				
			357	00		
Smith, Wm.....			131	00		
Smith, Wm.....			47	00		
Snowdon, Thos.....			113	00		
Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co.....			28	00		
Spreadborough, Newell.....			132	00		
Stanley, Leonard.....			103	00		
Stellar, Fred.....	508	00				
Disbursements.....	2	75				
			510	75		
Stephenson, Wm.....1905	72	00				
Stephenson, Wm.....1906	93	00				
			165	00		
Stewart, D. R.....			136	00		
Stethen, H. A.....			105	00		
Stirrett, J. T.....	292	50				
Disbursements.....	29	65				
			322	15		
Stubbs, Jno.....	287	50				
Disbursements.....	28	95				
			316	45		
Smith, J. B. and Son.....			7	63		
Taylor, A. E.....	142	50				
Disbursements.....	27	35				
			169	85		
Thomas, G. T.....			131	00		
Thomas, Peter.....			132	00		
Thomas, Jas.....			103	00		
Thomas, Wm.....			132	00		
Thomas, Wm.....			30	00		
Thompson, Milton.....	27	50				
Disbursements.....	4	75				
			32	25		
Thorgie, Xavier.....			131	00		
<i>Carried forward.</i>			61,964	46	93,307	85

Appendix No. 6—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought Forward</i>		61,964 46	93,307 85
<i>FIRE RANGING—Continued.</i>			
Thessalon Lumber Co.....		3 75	
Tooke, Samuel.....		50 00	
Tower, Orastus.....		131 00	
Trainer, Wm.....		36 00	
Tremblay, Jas.....	330 00		
Disbursements.....	3 20		
		333 20	
Tremblay, Emerie.....		125 00	
Turner, Robert.....		151 00	
Turner, Geo.....		158 00	
Tullock, W. A.....		95 00	
Tyson, Thos.....		130 00	
Urquhart, A.....	294 00		
Disbursements.....	170 25		
		464 25	
Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.....		76 00	
Vermette, Jno.....		132 00	
Vincent, Jas.....		41 00	
Volker, P. D.....		131 00	
Wallace, Geo.....		131 00	
Walker, James.....		131 00	
Watts, Geo.....		62 75	
Watters, Thos.....		88 00	
Weigold, Jno.....		131 00	
Welch, Wm.....1905	72 00		
Welch, Wm.....1906	114 00		
		186 00	
Whitmore, Wm.....		307 50	
Williams, Alex.....		52 00	
Wickett, Jno. A.....	317 50		
Disbursements.....	28 35		
		345 85	
Wickett, Emerson.....	117 50		
Disbursements.....	14 40		
		131 90	
Wilkins, G. W.....	279 00		
Disbursements.....	68 70		
		347 70	
Williams, Wm.....		131 00	
Wilson, Jas.....		122 00	
Wright, Jno.....		74 00	
Yandon, Jos.....		131 00	
Yocom, Jno.....	360 00		
Disbursements.....	20 50		
		380 50	
Yuill, J. A.....		131 00	
		66 905 86	
Refunded.....		9 294 21	
			57,611 65
<i>Carried forward</i>			150,919 50

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			150,919 50
BELLEVILLE ASSAY OFFICE.			
Burrows, A. G., salary	1,000 00		
Embury, W. J., clerk	318 22		
		1,318 22	
Disbursements	295 90		
Supplies	539 53		
Repairs	3 35		
		838 78	
			2,157 00
MINING DEVELOPMENT.			
<i>Exploration.</i>			
Baker, M.B., services	734 29		
Disbursements	261 06		
		995 35	
Byers, R. J., services		5 00	
Coleman, A. P., services	500 00		
Disbursements	1,167 80		
		1,667 80	
Fraelick, E. L.	400 00		
Disbursements	363 95		
		763 95	
Ferguson, R. A., services		102 50	
Kerr, H. L., services	11 00		
Disbursements	19 60		
		30 60	
Mitchell, George	616 60		
Disbursements	329 43		
		946 03	
Silver, L. P., services	9 87		
Disbursements	24 40		
		34 27	
White, Jos. W., services	10 00		
Disbursements	22 14		
		32 14	
Ritchie, C. H., Attorney General vs. Hargrave	1,000 00		
Hearst, W. H., Attorney General vs. O'Brien	150 00		
Marsh, A. H., do.	250 00		
		1,400 00	
Lyman Bros., Supplies	2 91		
Advertising	70 20		
		73 11	
<i>Guarding Mines.</i>			
Clay, D. C., services	556 50		
Disbursements	15 60		
		572 10	
Kenny, R. T., services		53 35	
Kearns, M. C., do		260 00	
Sutherland, W. A., services		99 00	
<i>Mining Inspectors.</i>			
Smith, Geo. T., services	1,800 00		
<i>Carried forward</i>	1,800 00	7,035 20	153,076 50

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.,	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,800 00	7,035 20	153,076 50
<i>Mining Inspectors.—Concluded.</i>			
McAulay, N. J.; clerk	763 15		
Smith, M. H., stenographer	580 00		
Disbursements	738 48		
		3,881 63	
McArthur, T. A., assistant	417 00		
Disbursements	557 46		
		974 46	
Corkill, E. T.	1,600 00		
Disbursements	2,636 76		
		4,236 76	
Mickle, G. R., services	1,056 86		
Disbursements	515 98		
		1,572 84	
Robinson, A. H. A., services	1,065 18		
Disbursements	440 76		
		1,505 94	
<i>Mining Recorders.</i>			
Bowker, S., services	291 66		
Disbursements	207 43		
		499 09	
Belyea, C. W., services		125 00	
Lemieux, F. F., do	250 00		
Disbursements	8 90		
		258 90	
McQuire, services	125 00		
Disbursements	78 95		
		203 95	
Shera, C. H., services	207 00		
Shera, W. L. do	43 00		
Disbursements	40 00		
		290 00	
Price, Samuel, Mining Commissioner	1,799 32		
Disbursements	498 15		
		2,297 47	
Miller, G. W., Provincial Geologist	3,600 00		
Disbursements	773 64		
		4,373 64	
King's Printer	887 60		
Express	49 08		
Telegrams	3 46		
		940 14	
			28,195 02
<i>CULLERS' ACT.</i>			
Currie, D. H., services	28 00		
Disbursements	39 05		
		67 05	
Fisher, G. W., services		20 00	
Gardiner, John, do		4 00	
Kennedy, J. C., disbursements		29 00	
McNabb, A. D., services		8 00	
Margach, Wm., disbursements		36 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		164 05	181,271 52

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			164	05	181,271	52
<i>CULEERS' ACT.—Concluded.</i>						
Maughan, Jos., disbursements.....			7	50		
Oliver, J. A. do			8	80		
					180	35
<i>FOREST RESERVE.</i>						
<i>Temagami Reserve.</i>						
Angus, Robt.....	325	00				
Disbursements		5 90				
			330	90		
Boissonnault, Samuel.....	192	50				
Disbursements		6 80				
			199	30		
Carruthers, R. A.	357	50				
Disbursements		18 30				
			375	80		
Coleman, R. M.....	325	00				
Disbursements		24 60				
			349	60		
Deacon, Edgar.....	50	00				
Disbursements		8 40				
			58	40		
Dreany, Alex.	332	50				
Disbursements		7 00				
			339	50		
Dorsey, C. F.....	340	00				
Disbursements		19 50				
			359	50		
Eilber, Geo.....	365	00				
Disbursements		29 25				
			394	25		
Ellis, John	462	50				
Disbursements		5 90				
			468	40		
Ferguson, Wm.....	67	50				
Disbursements		4 30				
			71	80		
Graham, Geo.....	337	50				
Disbursements		21 95				
			359	45		
Hamilton, C. D.,			200	00		
Jefferson, Leonard			247	50		
Kennedy, G. N.....	312	50				
Disbursements		21 60				
			334	10		
Klotz, H. N.....	362	50				
Disbursements		21 60				
			384	10		
Knowles, F. B.....	175	00				
Disbursements		13 60				
			188	60		
<i>Carried forward</i>			4,661	20	181,451	87

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		4,661 20	181,451 87
<i>FOREST RESERVES.—Continued.</i>			
<i>Temagami Reserve.—Continued.</i>			
Lamarche, Alphonse.....	455 00		
Disbursements.....	8 40	463 40	
Lambert, N. P.....	270 00		
Disbursements.....	23 70	293 70	
Lewis, R. G.....	285 00		
Disbursements.....	24 70	309 70	
Maguire, T. C.....	85 00		
Disbursements.....	8 80	93 80	
Manes, Jno.....	360 00		
Disbursements.....	10 40	370 40	
Macdonald, S. C.....	955 60		
Disbursements.....	412 22	1,367 82	
Montgomery, Alex.....	447 50		
Disbursements.....	14 90	462 40	
McGregor, P.....	507 50		
Disbursements.....	13 10	520 60	
McKay, D. L.....	340 00		
Disbursements.....	28 50	368 50	
Petrant, Wm.....		307 50	
Powell, John.....	260 00		
Disbursements.....	15 80	275 80	
Presley, W. H.....	330 00		
Disbursements.....	19 50	349 50	
Prudhomme, Adolphe.....	442 50		
Disbursements.....	35 55	478 05	
Robertson, Bruce.....	100 00		
Disbursements.....	16 00	116 00	
Rochon, Joseph.....	455 00		
Disbursements.....	8 40	463 40	
Shields, Wm.....		100 00	
Stata, Sam.....	335 00		
Disbursements.....	3 20	338 20	
Saville, Thomas.....		140 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		11,479 97	181,451 87

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		11,479 97	181,451 87
FOREST RESERVES.— <i>Continued.</i>			
<i>Temagami Reserve.—Concluded.</i>			
Thompson, Milton	300 00		
Disbursements	9 10	309 10	
Tookey, W. E.	277 50		
Disbursements	23 90		
Turner, John		301 40	
Tyrell, A. J.	370 00	407 50	
Disbursements	16 50		
Viverais, Dave.	440 00	386 50	
Disbursements	8 40		
		448 40	
<i>Metagami Reserve.</i>			
Black, Davidson	357 50		
Disbursements	29 90	387 40	
Clendenning, C. S.	345 00		
Disbursements	30 90	375 90	
Cox, G. B.	292 50		
Disbursements	32 40	324 90	
Dann, E. M.	362 50		
Disbursements	34 70	397 20	
Hornidge, R. L.	232 50		
Disbursements	34 85	267 35	
Hunter, F. K.	357 50		
Disbursements	23 90	381 40	
Kent, Hubert.	362 50		
Disbursements	23 90	386 40	
Markell, F. K.		25 00	
McLeod, Barnard	255 00		
Disbursements	6 00	261 00	
Patterson, F. H.	350 00		
Disbursements	27 90	377 90	
Ross, K. G.	489 01		
Disbursements	588 00	1,077 01	
Spaniel, Alex.	360 00		
Disbursements	2 20	362 20	
<i>Carried forward</i>		17,956 53	181,451 87

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		17,956 53	181,451 87
FOREST RESERVE.— <i>Continued.</i>			
<i>Temagami Reserve.—Concluded.</i>			
Webb, C. E.....	360 00		
Disbursements.....	29 90	389 90	
<i>Mississaga Reserve.</i>			
Campbell, J. L.....	382 50		
Disbursements.....	9 00	391 50	
Cruise, Geo. A.....	370 00		
Disbursements.....	30 80	400 80	
Fawcett, Jas. R.....	30 00		
Disbursements.....	30 00	60 00	
Kinney, Wm.....	588 00		
Disbursements.....	193 32	781 32	
Metcalf, N. E.....	280 00		
Disbursements.....	20 10	300 10	
McCullough, D.....	302 50		
Disbursements.....	19 70	322 20	
Neelon, G. M.....	297 50		
Disbursements.....	28 20	325 70	
O'Donnell, Roy.....	350 00		
Disbursements.....	9 65		
Funeral expenses.....	130 28	489 93	
Scott, Clarence M.....	302 50		
Disbursements.....	29 80	332 30	
Smyth, W. J.....	3 00		
Disbursements.....	2 80	5 80	
Taylor, Angus.....	380 00		
Disbursements.....	9 00	389 00	
Taylor, Wm.....	382 50		
Disbursements.....	9 00	391 50	
Teasdale, Jno. D.....	382 50		
Disbursements.....	9 00	391 50	
Thompson, Fred.....	405 00		
Disbursements.....	19 65	424 65	
Thomson, Harry.....		337 50	
Washburn, Chas. F.....	305 00		
Disbursements.....	31 20	336 20	
<i>Carried forward</i>		24,026 43	181,451 87

Appendix No. 6,—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		24,026 43	181,451 87
FOREST RESERVE.—Continued.			
<i>Nepigon Reserve.</i>			
Adams, Morris.....	332 00		
Disbursements.....	60 73	392 73	
Bonnycastle, R. H.....	210 00		
Disbursements.....	60 30	270 30	
Clarke, W. A.....	310 00		
Disbursements.....	62 10	372 10	
Crawford, Jas. P.....	287 50		
Disbursements.....	58 10	345 60	
Duke, Wm.....	120 00		
Disbursements.....	67 30	187 30	
Leitch, P. A.....		623 39	
Robillard, A. E.....	285 00		
Disbursements.....	59 60	344 60	
Scrimgeour, W. G.....	310 00		
Disbursements.....	61 85	371 85	
<i>Eastern Reserve.</i>			
Foster, Jas.....		6 25	
Godkin, Jacob.....		262 00	
McGregor, Chas.....	270 00		
Disbursements.....	1 50	271 50	
Tapping, Thomas.....		339 14	
<i>Sibley Reserve.</i>			
Oliver, J. A.....		100 00	
			27,913 19
SURVEYS.....			125,003 39
BOARD OF SURVEYORS.....			200 00
GILLIES LIMITS.....			19,159 48
CANCELLATION OF LEASES.....			1,889 70
MINERAL COLLECTIONS.....			61 03
Carswell and Co., compensation for loss of timber on berths in Townships of Martland and Cosby.....			10,000 00
REFUNDS.....			32,844 62
<i>Carried forward</i>			398,523 28

Appendix No. 6.—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					398,523	28
CONTINGENCIES.						
<i>Bureau of Mines.</i>						
Printing and Binding.....	1,629	32				
Stationery and Paper.....	2,436	18				
			4,065	50		
Postage.....	367	60				
Telegraphing.....	152	19				
Express and cartage.....	95	01			614	80
Advertising.....	262	80				
Subscriptions.....	200	18				
Books.....	63	80				
Maps.....	353	47			880	25
Gibson, Thos. W., travelling expenses.....	45	50				
Thompson, P., services.....	32	00			77	50
Typewriter, repair, etc.....	132	25				
Bell Telephone Co., rent.....	23	76			156	01
Extra clerks.....	3,245	32				
Sundries.....	62	17			3,307	49
					9,101	55
<i>Departmental.</i>						
Printing and binding.....	2,620	92				
Stationery.....	3,745	92			6,366	84
Postage.....	1,858	68				
Express.....	279	08			2,137	76
Telegraphing.....	469	83				
Telephone messages.....	12	05				
Telephones rent.....	309	89				
Cab hire.....	20	75				
Car fare.....	60	00			872	52
Subscriptions.....	191	00				
Advertising.....	4,071	03			4,262	03
					419	75
Typewriter, rents and repairs.....						
Kirkpatrick, G. B., travelling expenses.....	86	20				
White, A. " ".....	386	50				
Yates, G. W. " ".....	62	95				
					535	65
Extra Clerks.....					11,001	14
Arnoldi, F., legal expenses.....	200	00				
Sundries.....	57	13				
					257	13
					25,852	82
					433,477	65

D. G. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Deputy Minister.

Appendix No. 7.

STATEMENT of Expenses on account of various services, under the direction of the Department of Lands and Mines, for the year 1905.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
DIAMOND DRILL.			
Roche, E. K., salary.....	753 79		
Disbursements.....	39 15	792 94	
Kelly, Jas., salary.....	119 05		
Disbursements.....	6 15	125 20	
Labor.....	1,446 06		
Freight, express and cartage.....	131 42	1,577 48	
Supplies.....	600 91		
Drill Furnishings.....	2,147 42	2,748 33	
			5,243 95
MINING SCHOOLS.....			1,196 14
ALGONQUIN PARK.....			11,501 70
RONDEAU PARK.....			3,301 40
TEMAGAMI TIMBER CUTTING.....			89,412 95
ONTARIO MINING CONVENTION.....			326 01
VETERANS' COMMUTATION.....			71,800 00
			\$182,782 15

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Deputy Minister.

Appendix

WOODS AND

Statement of Timber and Amounts accrued from Timber Dues,

Agencies.	Area covered by timber licenses	QUANTITY AND					
		Saw Logs.				Boom and Dimen	
		Pine.		Other.		Pine.	
	Sq. miles.	Pieces.	Feet B. M.	Pieces.	Feet B. M.	Pieces.	Feet B. M.
Western Timber District.....	12,523	9,692,617	496,783,253	1,105,864	45,998,680	184,260	23,035,162
Belleville Timber District.....	1,402	372,445	25,958,868	316,333	14,235,110	7,826	1,777,495
Ottawa Timber District.....	6,138	2,202,701	152,058,344	185,459	6,712,197	37,616	4,704,825
	20,063	12,267,763	674,800,465	1,607,656	66,945,987	229,702	29,517,482

GENERAL STATEMENT

Agencies.	Cord Wood.		Tan Bark.	Railway Ties.	Posts.	Telegraph Poles.	Shingle Bolts.	Head Bolts.	Car Stakes.
	Hard.	Soft.							
	Cords	Cords	Cords	Pieces	Cords	Pieces	Cords	Cords	Pieces
Western Timber District.....	5,437	8,227	10,964	1,709,091	74	4,519	.....	4,352	591
Belleville Timber District.....	21	311	1,306	18,944	712	718	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa Timber District.....	.....	5,547	.....	12,407	1,019	2,857	9	.....	.....
	5,458	14,085	12,270	1,740,442	1,805	8,094	9	4,352	591

J. A. G. CROZIER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

No. 8.

FORESTS.

Ground Rent and Bonus during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER.

Sion Timber.		Square Timber.				Pile Timber.		Pile Timber.		Cedar.	
Other.		Pine.		Ash, Birch, Elm & Hml'k							
Pieces.	Feet B. M.	Pieces.	Feet. Cubic.	Pieces	Feet Cubic.	Pieces	Feet lineal	Pieces	Feet B. M.	Pieces	Feet lineal.
33,332	5,307,240	11,851	638,228	<i>a</i> 236	9,493						
6,502	1,268,612	.....	.....	<i>b</i> 23	691	887	48,415	6,930	648,609	3,817	125,111
				<i>e</i> 8	209						
34,761	1,931,635	.....	.....	.....	<i>h</i> 8,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,061
74,595	8,507,487	11,851	638,228	<i>a</i> 236	9,493	887	48,415	6,930	648,609	3,817	126,172
				<i>b</i> 23	691						
				<i>e</i> 8	209						
				<i>h</i> 8	8,224						

OF TIMBER, ETC.—Continued.

Cords.	Amounts Accrued.						
	Transfer Bonus.	Interest.	Trespass.	Timber Dues	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Total
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
71,660	3,251 65	6,333 90	14,091 51	942,366 37	540,458 98	42,389 00	1,548,891 41
7		555 69	94 94	37,171 45		4,134 00	41,956 08
13,294	195 40	969 26	909 81	177,860 40		19,288 00	199,222 87
84,961	3,447 05	7,858 85	15,096 26	1,157,398 22	540,458 98	65,811 00	1,790,070 36

AUBREY WHITE,
Deputy Minister.

Appendix No. 9.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Statement of Revenue collected during the year ending December 31st, 1906.

	\$	c.
Amount of Western collections at Department.....	1,591,993	82
do do Quebec.....	33,428	53
Amount of Belleville collections.....	43,758	24
Amount of Ottawa collections.....	231,600	24
do do at Quebec.....	133	79
	\$1,900,914	62

J. A. G. CROZIER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.AUBREY WHITE,
Deputy Minister.*Appendix No. 10.*

PATENTS BRANCH.

Statement of Patents, etc., issued by the Patents Branch during the year 1906.

	Number.
Crown Lands.....	675
School do.....	54
Mining do.....	129
Public do (late Clergy Reserves).....	13
Free Grant Lands (A.A.).....	74
do (under Act of 1880).....	296
Rainy River Lands (Mining and Crown).....	47
Mining Leases.....	112
Licenses of Occupation.....	15
Rondeau Harbor Leases.....	3
Crown Leases.....	8
Crown Lands (University) Patents.....	8
Under Act of 1901 (Veterans).....	301
Temagami Leases.....	34
Total.....	1,769

CHARLES S. JONES,
Chief Clerk.AUBREY WHITE,
Deputy Minister.

Appendix No. 11.

Statement showing the number of Locatees and of acres located, of purchasers and of acres sold; of lots resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties; and of patents issued under "The Free Grants and Homesteads Act," during the year 1906.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Baxter.....	Muskoka	J. B. Brown, Bracebridge	8	1,226	4	114	6	1
Brunel.....	"	"	2	200				3
Chaffey.....	"	"	1	98			1	
Draper.....	"	"						
Franklin.....	"	"	6	806	2	113	5	3
Macauley.....	"	"	2	300	2	101	3	3
Medora.....	"	"	2	253	3	112	3	4
Monck.....	"	"						
Morrison.....	"	"			1	6		4
Muskoka.....	"	"	1	100	4	685	2	4
McLean.....	"	"	8	1,020	3	138	10	
Oakley.....	"	"	10	1,174	1	100	9	3
Ridout.....	"	"	3	394			2	2
Ryde.....	"	"			1	4		1
Sherbourne.....	Haliburton.....	"	1	190	2	132		1
Sinclair.....	Muskoka	"	12	1,892	5	139	11	8
Stephenson.....	"	"	1	100	1	1	1	2
Stisted.....	"	"	2	257			2	6
Watt.....	"	"	2	299	1	1	3	4
Wood.....	"	"	10	1,633	6	350	14	4
Cardwell.....	"	Jas. Ellis, Parry Harbor	7	846			5	3
Carling.....	Parry Sound.....	"	5	841	9	231	7	
Christie.....	"	"	3	478			2	5
Conger.....	"	"	5	1,009	8	142	2	2
Ferguson.....	"	"	2	263	2	17	4	
Foley.....	"	"	1	200			2	3
Hagerman.....	"	"	4	559	1	3	1	4
Humphrey.....	"	"	1	187			5	
Harrison.....	"	"	1	189	35	139		
McConkey.....	"	"	5	884	3	169	9	1
McDougall.....	"	"	1	111	2	40	2	7
McKeller.....	"	"	2	301			2	1
McKenzie.....	"	"	8	1,152	3	131	5	
Monteith.....	"	"	3	399	2	3		6
Shawanaga.....	"	"	6	1,157			5	
Wilson.....	"	"	4	432	1	62	4	1
Cowper.....	"	"			1	26		
Chapman.....	"	Dr. J. S. Freeborn,						
		Maganetawan	10	1,344			2	1
Croft.....	"	"	13	1,984	4	163	13	5
Ferrie.....	"	"						
Gurd.....	"	"	15	2,249	6	389	9	9
Lount.....	"	"	3	400	1	4	1	1
Machar.....	"	"	7	906	1	2	7	3
Mills.....	"	"	5	800	2	44	3	14
Pringle.....	"	"	5	823				4
Ryerson.....	"	"	7	755	1	20	9	14
Spence.....	"	"	10	1,174	3	81	14	1
Strong.....	"	"	3	500			2	4

Appendix No. 11.—Continued.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Armour.....	Parry Sound..	E. Handy, Emsdale....	5	519	5	108	2	4
Bethune.....	"	"	5	784	2	119	3	2
Joly.....	"	"	4	600			6	1
McMurrich....	"	"	5	496	1	100	4	1
Perry.....	"	"	7	1,072	1	2	10	5
Proudfoot.....	"	"	7	1,166	5	313	21	4
Chisholm.....	Nipissing.....	J. S. Scarlett, Powassan	16	2,104	2	104	10	16
Gibson.....	Parry Sound..	"			1	90		
Hardy.....	"	"	4	589	2	17	1	2
Himsworth....	"	"	17	2,587	1	66	26	12
Laurier.....	"	"	13	2,180	2	25	21	9
Nipissing.....	"	"	11	1,569	9	93	15	11
Patterson.....	"	"	5	859	6	173	4	
Anson.....	Haliburton....	Wm. Hartle, Minden...						
Glamorgan....	"	"	5	610			2	1
Hindon.....	"	"						
Lutterworth...	"	"	6	666			2	5
Minden.....	"	"	2	223			1	1
Snowdon.....	"	"	3	400			4	3
Stanhope.....	"	"	4	390			3	1
Anstruther...	Peterboro.....	T. G. Eastland, Apsley..	8	1,133	1	35	5	1
Burleigh.....	"	"						3
Chandos.....	"	"	2	276			2	1
Methuen.....	"	"	1	100	1	7		1
Cavendish....	"	Jas. Wilson, Kinmount	2	204	3	124	2	
Galway.....	"	"	4	384			2	1
Cardiff.....	Haliburton....	J. H. Anderson, Tory Hill	5	693			2	3
Monmouth....	"	"	14	1,632	3	140	13	13
Bangor.....	Hastings.....	"	6	515	2	86		1
McClure.....	"	"						
Wicklow.....	"	"						
Carlow.....	"	J. R. Tait, L'Amable....						1
Cashel.....	"	"	3	376			3	
Dungannon....	"	"	1	78	1	28	1	
Faraday.....	"	"	11	1,360	2	97	12	5
Herchel.....	"	"	5	374			6	2
Limerick.....	"	"			1	5		
Mayo.....	"	"						
Monteagle....	"	"	13	1,419	1	15	10	10
Wollaston....	"	"	4	531			9	6
Algona S.....	Renfrew.....	Adam Prince, Wilno....	1	100				5
do N.....	"	"	6	445	1	60		7
Brougham....	"	"						
Brudenell....	"	"	4	415			1	
Grattan.....	"	"	5	707			1	
Griffith.....	"	"						
Hagarty.....	"	"	7	647			2	12
Jones.....	"	"	1	90				
Lyell.....	Nipissing.....	"	1	100	3	95	1	1
Lyndock.....	Renfrew.....	"	3	302	1	2		1
Matawatchesan..	"	"	1	56				
Richards.....	"	"	5	669	1	20	1	2

Appendix No. 11.—Continued.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Radcliffe.....	Renfrew.....	Adam Prince, Wilno....	14	1,713	.....	.....	5	1
Raglan.....	".....	".....	6	836	2	42	4	13
Sebastopol.....	".....	".....	10	1,107	1	2	2	7
Sherwood.....	".....	".....	1	100	.....	.....	1	4
Wilberforce.....	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alice.....	".....	D. B. Warren, Pembroke	1	98	.....	.....	2	1
Buchanan.....	".....	".....	4	384	1	5	2	4
Cameron.....	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraser.....	".....	".....	.....	.....	1	22	.....	4
Head.....	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maria.....	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKay.....	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petewawa.....	".....	".....	.....	.....	9	23	.....	5
Rolph.....	".....	".....	2	257	.....	.....	2	2
Wylie.....	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bonfield.....	Nipissing.....	J. M. Deacon, Mattawa	4	600	.....	.....	2	10
Calvin.....	".....	".....	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferris.....	".....	".....	15	1,688	2	3	20	15
Mattawan.....	".....	".....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
Papineau.....	".....	".....	2	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korah.....	Algoma.....	H. N. Young, S.Ste.Marie	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Park.....	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince.....	".....	".....	3	320	.....	.....	3	2
Plummer.....	".....	Thos. Buchanan,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do add..	".....	Thessalon	4	277	.....	.....	1	.....
St. Joseph Isl'd	".....	".....	1	199	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Joseph Isl'd	".....	W. E. Whybourne,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marksville	".....	Marksville	15	1,587	6	19	15	12
Blake.....	Thunder Bay.	W.H.Hesson, Port Arthur	4	640	.....	.....	4	3
Comnee.....	".....	".....	14	2,410	.....	.....	13	.....
Crooks.....	".....	".....	.....	.....	1	40	.....	1
Dawson Rd ..	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorion	".....	".....	16	2,591	3	306	12	1
Gillies.....	".....	".....	4	552	1	3	4	10
Gorham	".....	".....	11	1,728	3	70	7	.....
Lybster	".....	".....	11	1,790	6	97	18	6
Marks.....	".....	".....	4	642	.....	.....	10	.....
McIntyre.....	".....	".....	5	801	.....	.....	6	.....
McGregor.....	".....	".....	14	2,264	4	14	3	.....
O'Connor.....	".....	".....	16	2,453	3	245	14	11
Oliver.....	".....	".....	5	809	3	50	4	7
Paipoonge N.R.	".....	".....	6	652	1	100	4	2
do S.R.	".....	".....	15	1,662	1	12	19	3
Pearson.....	".....	".....	16	2,491	3	39	1	.....
Pardee.....	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scoble.....	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strange.....	".....	".....	15	2,383	3	403	6	2
Atwood.....	Rainy River..	Wm. Campbell, Stratton	1	81	.....	.....	1	.....
Blue.....	".....	".....	12	1,764	8	189	10	1
Curran.....	".....	".....	6	970	.....	.....	5	.....

Appendix No. 11.—Concluded.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Dewart.....	Rainy River..	Wm. Campbell, Stratton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dilk.....	" "	" "	5	568	1	2	3	3
Morley.....	" "	" "	5	813	2	38	4	5
McCrosson..	" "	" "	14	2,194	2	6	8	.....
Nelles.....	" "	" "	9	1,289	.....	.....	12	1
Pattullo.....	" "	" "	10	1,367	7	260	12	2
Roseberry....	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shenstone....	" "	" "	4	630	1	84	4	2
Spohn.....	" "	" "	10	1,561	2	77	.....	.....
Sutherland....	" "	" "	9	1,437	.....	.....	8	.....
Sifton.....	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Tait.....	" "	" "	10	1,444	4	102	9	.....
Tovell.....	" "	" "	6	991	5	310	3	.....
Worthington..	" "	" "	2	327	.....	.....	2	.....
Aylsworth....	" "	Alex. McFayden, Emo..	1	164	2	310	1	1
Barwick.....	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burriess.....	" "	" "	10	1,717	4	220	12	3
Carpenter....	" "	" "	7	1,136	8	239	6	7
Crozier.....	" "	" "	12	1,757	6	170	11	6
Dance.....	" "	" "	7	1,197	1	80	4	.....
Deylin.....	" "	" "	6	976	2	6	4	7
Dobie.....	" "	" "	9	1,362	3	96	5	5
Kingsford....	" "	" "	13	2,130	.....	.....	9	2
Lash.....	" "	" "	5	769	3	43	8	2
Mather.....	" "	" "	15	2,349	7	375	11	1
Miscampbell..	" "	" "	10	1,598	1	19	9	.....
Potts.....	" "	" "	2	324	1	2	1	.....
Pratt.....	" "	" "	4	641	1	21	5	.....
Roderick.....	" "	" "	.....	.....	2	123	.....	1
Richardson....	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Woodyatt.....	" "	" "	2	308	3	468	1	3
Bleazard.....	Nipissing.....	J.K. McLennon, Sudbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broder.....	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balfour.....	Algoma.....	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capreol, W. J.	Nipissing.....	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garson.....	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neelon.....	" "	" "	.....	.....	3	496	.....	.....
Rayside.....	Algoma.....	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abinger.....	Lennox and Addington..	Chas. Both, Denbigh....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarendon....	Frontenac....	" "	2	183	.....	.....	1	4
Denbigh.....	Lennox and Addington..	" "	7	1,299	2	12	2	6
Canonte S....	Frontenac....	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do N.....	" "	" "	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2
Miller.....	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmerston...	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....			893	126,085	316	10,833	755	492

Appendix No. 12.

Statement of work done in the Military Branch of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines during the year 1906.

Letters received.....	10,000
“ written	9,000
Certificates issued	400
Documents issued in connection with certificates	2,000
Maps	3,000
Forms	500
Location Certificates issued	500
Locations made	820
Surrenders	1,400
References for Patents issued	301

R. H. BROWNE,
Clerk in charge.

AUBREY WHITE,
Deputy Minister.

Appendix No. 13.

Statement of the number of Letters received and mailed by the Department in 1904, 1905 and 1906.

Year	Letters received					Names indexed.	Orders-in-Council.	Returned Letters.	Letters, circulars and reports mailed from Department
	Sales and Free Grants.	Surveys.	Woods and Forests.	Mines.	Totals.				
1904....	17,960	6,735	5,786	3,250	41,970	48,230	79	47	52,110
1905....	19,932	8,018	7,126	4,000	46,220	53,100	220	60	55,400
1906....	21,525	11,490	9,620	7,702	50,337	59,250	262	80	60,000

FRANK YEIGH,
Registrar.

AUBREY WHITE,
Deputy Minister.

Appendix No. 14.

Statement of Municipal Surveys for which Instructions Issued during the year 1906.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under R.S.O. 1897, cap. 181, Sects. 10 to 15 inclusive.
1	F. J. Ure..	658	April 18th, 1906	To survey the road allowance between the 3rd and 4th concessions of the township of East Oxford, in the County of Oxford from the original monument between lots 12 and 13 across lots Nos. 14 to 20 inclusive or as much further as may be necessary to find an original monument and to mark the road allowance across lots Nos. 14 to 20 with permanent monuments on each side of said road allowance.	

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE
Deputy Minister Lands and Forests.

Appendix No. 15.

Statement of municipal surveys confirmed during the year 1906.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under R. S.O., 1897, cap 181, secs. 10 to 15 inclusive.
1	E. T. Wilkie.	657	October 16, 1906	To survey the line between concessions Nos. 8 and 9 from lot No. 20 southerly to lot No. 14, both inclusive, in the township of Hinchinbrooke, in the county of Frontenac, and to plant permanent monuments on each side of the said concession road allowance.	November 26, 1906.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,

Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,

Deputy Minister Lands and Forests.

Appendix No. 16.

Statement of Crown surveys in progress during the year 1906.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount Paid.
1	May 15, 1906.	W. Galbraith	Survey of Township of Clute, District of Algoma.	\$5,000 00
2	May 15, 1906.	W. Beatty	Survey of Townships Gallagher and Strathearn, District of Algoma.	4,000 00
3	May 31, 1906.	J. J. Francis	Survey of Townships Langton and Temple, District of Rainy River.	1,500 00
4	June 14, 1906.	T. J. Patten	Survey of portion of Boundary between Ontario and Quebec.	2,000 00
5	June 11, 1906.	T. J. Patten	Survey of Township of Boyer, District of Nipissing.	1,500 00
6	July 6, 1906	E. Seager	Survey of Township of Redditt, District of Rainy River.	1,800 00
				\$15,800 00

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,

Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,

Deputy Minister Lands and Forests.

Appendix No. 17.

Statement of Crown lands surveyed, completed and closed during the year 1906.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount paid.	No. of acres.
				\$ c.	
1	May 31st, 1905	Walter Beatty	Survey of townships of Cochrane, D'Arcy and McGee, District of Algoma	2,127 32	68,930
2	May 31st, 1905	H. J. Beatty	Survey of townships of Borden and Gamey, District of Algoma	629 13	46,069
3	May 31st, 1905	C. E. Fitton	Survey of townships of Carnegie and Reid, District of Algoma	3,587 80	45,878
4	May 31st, 1905	Cavana and Watson	Survey of townships of Duff and Lucas, District of Algoma	3,538 30	45,383
5	May 31st, 1905	L. V. Rorke	Survey of township of Collins, District of Algoma	519 00	22,960
6	June 16th, 1905	James Dickson	Inspection of Surveys	803 89	
7	May 31st, 1905	A. J. Halford	Survey of townships of Moody and Wesley, District of Nipissing	1,345 80	48,458
8	July 27th, 1905	T. J. Patten	Survey of Interprovincial Boundary, Ontario and Quebec	1,058 46	
9	Aug. 2nd, 1905	Edmund Seager ...	Survey of township of Pellatt, District of Rainy River	1,259 00	31,050
10	Sept. 19th, 1905	R. W. DeMorest ..	Survey of timber berths Nos. 182 and 176, District of Nipissing	871 58	
11	Jan. 20th, 1906	D. J. Gillon	Survey of timber berths, District of Rainy River	1,453 69	
12	Jan. 26th, 1906	Edmund Seager ...	Survey of timber berths, District of Rainy River	1,041 75	
13	Nov. 15th, 1905	T. B. Speight	Survey of certain marsh land, Mud Creek Reservation	80 20	
14	May 15th, 1906	Alex. Niven	Survey certain base and meridian lines, District of Algoma	9,405 00	
15	May 15th, 1906	T. B. Speight	Survey certain base and meridian lines, District of Algoma	9,885 70	
16	May 15th, 1906	E. D. Bolton	Survey of townships of Nesbitt and Aubin, District of Algoma	4,609 80	46,098
17	May 15th, 1906	James Hutcheon ..	Survey of townships of Lennox and Dargavel, District of Algoma	4,900 00	46,000
18	May 15th, 1906	Tyrrell & MacKay	Survey of township of Sydere, District of Algoma	5,185 40	51,854
19	May 15th, 1906	H. J. Beatty	Survey of Townships of Lackner and McNaught, District of Algoma	4,136 32	46,079
20	May 15th, 1906	A. S. Code	Survey of townships of Ottaway and Fournier, District of Algoma	4,869 36	45,705
21	May 15th, 1906	J. W. Fitzgerald ..	Survey of township of Bradburn, District of Algoma	5,627 59	51,773
22	May 15th, 1906	L. V. Rorke	Survey of townships of Paul and Pattinson, District of Algoma	4,401 07	45,662
23	May 25th, 1906	J. H. Smith	Survey of townships of Sweatman and Stimson, district of Nipissing	4,876 50	45,765
24	May 15th, 1906	Cavana and Watson	Survey of township of Calder, District of Algoma	5,403 84	51,783
25	May 29th, 1906	W. W. Stull	Survey of townships of Allen and Bigwood, District of Nipissing	4,164 98	48,906
26	Feb. 26th, 1906	T. B. Speight	Survey re connecting point for longitude of boundary between Ontario and Quebec	284 15	
27	May 23rd, 1906 June 25th, 1906	} James Dickson ..	Inspection of surveys (1906)	2,831 01	

Appendix 17.—Concluded.

No.	Date of Instruction.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount paid.	No. of acres.
28	Jan. 26th, 1906	L. V. Rorke	Survey of timber berth WR9.....	119 05	
29	June 27th, 1906	J. W. Fitzgerald ..	Survey of township of Beck, District of Algoma.....	2,392 10	23,171
30	Aug. 24th, 1906	J. J. Francis.....	Survey of certain lots Dryden town plot	37 75	
31	May 15th, 1906	J. J. Newman	Survey of townships of Sherring and Marathon	5,133 52	48,196
32	July 26th, 1906	L. V. Rorke	Survey of timber berths, District of Rainy River	2,137 89	
33	July 19th, 1906	Thomas Byrne.....	Survey of township of Scollard, District of Nipissing.....	2,675 20	33,440
34	Nov. 23rd, 1906	J. F. Whitson ...	Survey of Kerr and Cobalt Lakes, District of Nipissing.....	37 40	
35	May 15th, 1906	W. Beatty.....	Survey of township of Chapleau, District of Algoma.....	2,157 04	23,213
			The Copp, Clark Co., lithographing maps.....	1,100 00	
			C. Tarling & Son, mounting maps..	140 10	
			E. H. Harcourt & Co., lithographing maps	3,659 00	
			Rice Lewis & Son, iron posts.....	430 00	
			American Tent and Awning Co., tent and tarpaulin.....	26 40	
			King's Printer, mounting maps	261 30	
				109,203 39	916,373

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests.

(Appendix No. 18).

BASE AND MERIDIAN LINES, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

HALIBURTON, ONT., December 13th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of certain base and meridian lines forming the outline of the townships nine miles square, between the Missanabie and Mattagami Rivers, in the District of Algoma, under instructions from your Department, dated fifteenth of May, one thousand nine hundred and six.

I left Toronto on the sixth of June last, and proceeded to Missanabie on the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence by canoes to Dog Lake, Missanabie Lake, and down Missanabie River to where my base line of nineteen hundred crosses said river, arriving there in the afternoon of the eighteenth of June.

I obtained on the same evening an observation of Polaris for azimuth, and the following morning commenced my survey by running south astronomically from the ninety-ninth mile iron post on said base line, the boundary between the townships of Staunton and Barker. At the ninth mile on this line I turned and ran west astronomically on a nine mile chord to the line run by Ontario Land Surveyors Speight and Van Nostrand, as the west boundary of the township of Staunton. This line I intersected at nine miles one chain and eighteen links, and eighty-three links north of their nine mile post.

After removing their post to my line I returned to the line between the townships of Staunton and Barker, and ran east astronomically on nine mile chords, a base line of sixty-three miles, forty-six chains, and six links to a meridian line, run by Ontario Land Surveyor Speight, in nineteen hundred and five, intersecting this line three chains and seventy-one links south of his fifteen mile iron post.

These nine mile chords formed the southern boundaries of the townships of Barker, McCrae, Idington, Williamson, Teetzel, Gurney and Beardmore. the boundaries between which were also run north astronomically as I went along from the nine mile points to my base line of nineteen hundred.

From the intersection of the boundaries between McCrae and Idington, Idington and Williamson, and Teetzel and Gurney, with the seventy-two mile base line, nine mile lines were run south astronomically for boundaries of townships not yet named. A line was also run seven miles due south from corners of Williamson and Teetzel, and one and a half miles of due south line was also run from corners of Barker and McCrae, making a total mileage of one hundred and seventy-one miles.

As I had already drawn some supplies from the Transcontinental Railway Caches, and was afraid of being short on the way home, the survey was discontinued at the end of the seventh mile on line south from corners of Williamson and Teetzel, just after crossing the Kapuskasing River, which was on our way to the Canadian Pacific Railway. I reached Missanabie with my party on the twenty-eighth of September and Toronto on the evening of the twenty-ninth.

The details of the survey will be found in the field notes. The lines were well opened out and well blazed. Iron posts one and seven-eighths inches in diameter were planted alongside of wooden posts at the corners of each township (excepting where an iron post had already been planted near by) and marked with cold chisel with the name of the township on side next the township. Wooden posts were similarly marked, bearing trees taken,

and course and distance noted from the posts. Observations for azimuth were frequently taken. The magnetic variation of the needle was comparatively steady at six degrees west.

General Description.

The tract of country surveyed is generally level, but with a little fall to the north. In some places it is a little rolling. [The soil is almost all clay, a little sandy occasionally on slight elevations. Very rarely gravel or stone, with very few outcrops of rock.] In fact rock or stone is scarcely ever seen excepting at the rivers, there it is mostly granite or gneiss, sometimes Huronian. [Owing to the nature of the soil, and the level country, the water cannot get away, and much of what might be called swamp is really clay flat, and will become the best of farming land by the ordinary drainage incidental to settlement.] Much of the ground is covered with a heavy growth of moss, but this rests upon clay, and will be burnt off with the clearing of the land.

Timber.

The timber is nearly all spruce generally red or black from four to fourteen inches in diameter. White spruce and poplar grows along the banks of river and creeks, and on the more elevated portions of the country much of it of large size running up to twenty and thirty inches in diameter. Balm of Gilead of large size is found in many places, and is always an indication of good land, clay covered with black muck. White birch is found on some of the higher portions of the country of good size, and a few black birch trees were met with. Balsam is freely intermixed with the other kinds of timber. There has been a large amount of tamarac in the country, but it is now nearly all dead. Very few living trees are left. The small trees however are mostly green. There is no white or red pine in the country, and I only saw one growth of banksian pine.

There is not much cedar in the country, only along river banks. [Much of the timber has been blown down, making it very difficult to get through. The country is very brushy with young balsam, spruce and alder.]

Water.

The rivers running through the survey are the Missanabie, Opasatzika (meaning poplar) Kapuskasing and Ground Hog, besides a number of smaller runs and streams.

The Missanabie is the largest of these, and varies in width from three hundred to one thousand feet with many rapids and falls. The Opasatzika is from two to four chains wide, with muddy water tributary to the Missanabie. The Kapuskasing is from three to five chains wide, with many beautiful falls, and the Ground Hog will average four to five chains in width, the last two being tributary to the Mattagami River. There are falls on all of these rivers capable of producing a large amount of power.

The southern boundary of the township of Gurney runs through Lake Remi, a beautiful sheet of clear water three miles wide on the line, and extending south and southwest from five to seven miles.

The National Transcontinental Railway will skirt Lake Remi on the south, and run through seven or eight of the townships outlined, and settlement will no doubt speedily take place on the completion of this undertak-

ing. About ninety per cent. of these townships may be put down as good farming land. A fire ran over a considerable area about five years ago, and some fire got out during the past summer along the location of the railway line.

Game.

The country abounds with moose; bears were frequently seen, partridge were scarce, wild ducks plentiful. The usual kinds of fish were found in the waters, pike, pickerel and salmon trout.

No minerals were met with. There were a few frosts during the summer, but I have no reason to suppose the country would compare unfavorably with more southern parts of Ontario when they were in the same condition.

Herewith will be found the field notes, and plan of survey, and account in triplicate.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) ALEX. NIVEN,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 19).

BASE AND MERIDIAN LINES, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

TORONTO, Dec. 12th, 1906.

SIR,—We have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of certain base and meridian lines, forming outlines of townships nine miles square, in the District of Algoma, made by us during the past summer under instructions from your Department, dated 15th May, 1906.

At the earliest possible date, we made arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company to transport the bulk of the season's supplies from Missanabie to Brunswick House Post at the east end of Missanabie Lake, and later, to the point where the Opazatika River is crossed by "Niven's base line of 1900."

With O. L. S., E. R. Bingham as first assistant, and seven men from older Ontario, we left Toronto in two detachments on 23rd and 24th May, respectively, and on arriving at Missanabie were joined by thirteen Indians, whose services had been previously arranged for.

The journey from Missanabie to the point where the Missanabie River is crossed by Niven's base line, a distance of 125 miles, including twenty-eight portages, occupied eight days. Of these portages, the majority were short and generally good, it being found necessary in only five or six instances to carry the canoes overland. The rapids at nearly all these portages are very swift and dangerous for any but experienced hands to attempt to run them, even with empty canoes.

The initial point of the survey, namely, the end of the 102nd mile on the base line run in 1900 by Ontario Land Surveyor Alex. Niven, from the 198th mile post on the district boundary, having been reached, the work was proceeded with, and the following lines were run, viz., the north and west boundaries of the townships of Staunton, Devitt, Eilber, McCowan, Neely, Nixon, Pearce and Torrance, with the exception of the east three miles of the south boundary of the township of Staunton.

Following verbal permission from your Department to extend, under favorable circumstances, the scope of the survey, we prolonged the west boundaries of the townships of Eilber, Nixon, Pearce and Torrance, each for a distance of nine miles north, and continued due west three and a half miles from the north-west corner of the township of Staunton. The prevalence of forest fires in the vicinity of the Kapuskasing River rendered unsafe the continuation of the work to the east of the township of Torrance, and the latter part of the survey covered by the instructions was left unfinished.

All lines were well opened out and blazed, and iron posts one and seven-eighth inches in diameter were planted at the north-west corners of the following townships, viz., Staunton, Devitt, Eilber, McCowan, Neely, Nixon, Pearce and Torrance, the name of each adjacent township being clearly marked by cold chisel upon the sides of the iron posts. At all other mile points on east and west lines, and one and one-half miles on meridians, the posts planted were of wood, each bearing the distance in miles from the initial point of the line upon which it stood. The north and south lines were run as true meridians, and the east and west lines were nine mile chords of parallels of latitude.

Numerous astronomical observations were taken during the progress of the work.

General Features.

In general, the surface of the country in this region may be termed flat and gently undulating and lying at an elevation of from ten to twenty-five feet above the numerous streams which traverse it. Not less than thirty-five per cent. of the area is high and undulating, the numerous creeks which traverse it affording excellent drainage facilities. The remainder of the region traversed is flat, and with one or two exceptions there were no muskegs of any extent.

Soil.

The soil is chiefly clay and clay loam, only a small outcropping of rock being seen, except in the river beds and rapids, and the shores of some of the lakes. The usual peat moss of the clay belt prevails, but this, as is now well known, is a condition easily removed when the land is required for cultivation. The presence of this moss preserves the winter's ice until late in the summer. Facilities for artificial drainage are good, but there will not be much necessity for expensive drainage work when once the moss has been cleared away by fire. Near the Kapuskasing River, on the north boundary of the township of Torrance, a marked example of this was seen, a tract of several miles in extent which had recently been burned over, having been changed from apparently flat moss grown area to level clay land, needing only slight labor to fit it for immediate cultivation.

In passing Brunswick House Post in the latter part of May, we noticed that preparations were being made, with the primitive means available for

planting potatoes, and on our return, we were, by the kindness of the Hudson's Bay Company's officers, presented with a substantial sample of the fruits of their labors. A member of our party who is thoroughly acquainted with farming in older Ontario was delegated to dig the potatoes, and he assured us he had never seen better specimens, nor a more abundant yield.

Climate.

The northern part of the territory crossed by the survey is slightly south of the latitude of Winnipeg, and our previous experience of the clay belt region had led us to expect a climate quite as temperate as that of Manitoba. The summer of 1906 bears out this estimate, as the only severe frosts noted were in the latter part of May, and one slight frost occurred in August. When the necessary drainage and removal of peat moss and its products have been brought about by the settlement of the country, it may be confidently expected that the summer frost will almost, if not entirely, disappear.

Timber.

The timber met with is chiefly spruce, poplar, tamarac, balm of Gilead, and white birch, (and a few scattered "scrubby" cedar) of sufficient quality and quantity for the ordinary needs of settlers, besides furnishing a considerable amount of pulpwood for industrial purposes. [As is usual in these northern latitudes, the larger timber is found in the immediate vicinity of the rivers and attains a maximum diameter of 30 inches, that more remote being dwarfed by the shortness of the season for growing.] Poplar, which usually occupies the ridges and banks of rivers, reaches a maximum of from 10 to 15 inches, and is of excellent quality.

Water Power.

The Missanabie is a fine stream 400 to 500 feet wide, with a depth of 4 to 10 feet, the Opazatika being similar but less than one-third its volume, while the Kapuskasing equals the Missanabie in size and volume, but with no fall of consequence. In addition to the above streams, the country is well watered by springs and spring creeks or rivulets.

There are no water powers of any considerable magnitude within the limits of the survey. There is a chute of about 10 feet on the Missanabie River, nearly opposite the third mile in the north boundary of the township of Eilber. North of this township, and on the Missanabie River there are numerous rapids in the first six miles, and these will some day serve a good purpose.

Another chute of about 10 feet occurs on the Opazatika River, near the north boundary of the township of Nixon, and it will some day be drawn upon for a limited supply of power.

Minerals.

Nearly all the territory embraced by this survey lies within the Huronian formation with an occasional small outcrop of granite and gneiss. So far as our observation goes, no evidence of the presence of economic minerals was met with.

Game.

Moose tracks were frequently seen, but are not so numerous as to indicate the presence of the animal in large numbers. Occasional marten and mink were seen. Fish were not found in abundance.

General Remarks.

Briefly, the country and conditions met with are very similar to those covered by our report on a part of the clay belt surveyed in 1905, the superiority if anything, being in favor of that of 1906.

We feel confident that when the National Transcontinental Railway is completed, and this will be under construction through this region in 1907, fully seventy-five per cent. of this land will be converted into excellent farms, and will compare well with any agricultural section of the older part of the Province.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, field notes and triplicate accounts.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servants,

(Signed) SPEIGHT & VANNOSTRAND,

Ontario Land Surveyors.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

*(Appendix No. 20.)**Township of Clute, District of Algoma.*

BRACEBRIDGE, ONT., Dec. 29th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the township of Clute, in the district of Algoma, performed under instructions from your Department, dated May 15th, 1906.

I commenced the survey at the south-east angle of the township, by chaining O. L. S. Patten's base line, which forms the south boundary, and running the different side roads due north from this base line. At one hundred and twenty chains north from the south-east angle, the line between the second and third concessions was run west from the district boundary, and the survey of the several concession lines and side road allowances proceeded with, making the regular lots 25 chains 25 links in width, and 59 chains, 50 links in depth.

An iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter was planted at the south-east angle of the township, marked "R" on four sides, "Clute", on the north-west side and "Fournier" on the south-west side.

Iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter were planted between lots 12 and 13 on the south boundary, between lots 12 and 13 on the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and between 12 and 13 on the north

boundary, and also on the east and west boundaries at the line between the 6th and 7th concessions; these iron posts were marked "R" on four sides and also marked with the number of the concession on the north and south sides.

The iron posts previously planted at the north-east and south-west angles of the township were marked "R" on four sides, and "Clute" on the side facing the township; an iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter similarly marked was planted on the north boundary at the edge of the lake in the north-west corner of the township.

The west boundary was run by O. L. Surveyors, Cavana & Watson.

General Features.

The township is situated in the great northern clay belt and the soil is a rich clay loam throughout the greater part, with a considerable area of a lighter sandy loam, with clay sub-soil extending over the western portion of the township, and is well adapted for agriculture.

About fifteen per cent. consists of swamp or muskeg, and the remaining eighty-five per cent. of the land may be classed as good agricultural land, with no stones or boulders to interfere with cultivation.

The greater part of the township is undulating or rolling, affording good natural drainage, while to the east of the Frederick House River, there are extensive level tracts of land, and as nearly all of these level portions are traversed by creeks with good current, they will be comparatively easily drained.

The timber is black spruce, balsam, poplar, white birch and a few cedars, with some white spruce of larger size near the rivers. There is also in many places a thick growth of underbrush and alders.

In the westerly part of the township a fire took place, evidently in 1905, and extended from concession four to the north boundary; the area of this burnt timber is shown on the timber map.

Outcroppings of rock occur in the bed of the Frederick House River, in concessions 11 and 12, and in the Bush-ke-gow River at lot 13, which rock is apparently gneiss of Laurentian formation.

No other rock in place was observed, but numerous boulders are scattered along the beds of the rivers.

Water.

The Frederick House River is from three to six chains in width with many rapids, where the river-bed is thickly covered with stones and large boulders. The water is colored with clay in solution, and on account of the rapid current it is a difficult river to ascend in canoes.

The Bush-ke-gow River, from one and one-half to two chains wide, is a fine stream of comparatively clear water, with banks about 20 feet high, but is not navigable for canoes on account of the rapid current. The lower portion of this stream is a succession of rapids caused by layers of boulders and stones which have been deposited in the bed of the river.

A number of small lakes are found in the westerly portion of the township, draining into a stream about one chain wide which flows northerly, crossing the north boundary in lot 25.

These lakes are shallow with clay and gravel beds, and generally marshy shores, they are supplied by numerous springs, making the water clear and good.

A small amount of water power could be developed on the Bush-ke-gow River, at lot 13, concession 6; this is more of a rapids than a falls, and the number of horse power that would be available without great expense would be sixty or seventy: the volume of water flowing in this stream is not large during the summer.

The line of the National Transcontinental Railway as now surveyed, crosses this township, and the construction of this railway will afford an easy means of access to extensive tracts of good land.

The magnetic variation ranges from eight to eleven degrees west, the average variation was found to be eight degrees forty-five minutes west.

There are no settlers or improvements on any of the lots.

Accompanying this report are a plan of the township, timber map and field notes made out in the usual form.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. GALBRAITH,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,

Toronto.

(Appendix No. 21.)

TOWNSHIP OF BORDEN, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

EGANVILLE, ONT., February 26th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Borden, in the District of Algoma, made under instructions from your department dated May 31st, 1905.

This township is bounded on the west by the Township of Cochrane, on the north by the Township of McGee, both of which were surveyed by Ontario Land Surveyor Walter Beatty, and on the east by the Township of Gamey, and on the south by unsurveyed lands of the Crown.

There is a good canoe route from the Village of Chapleau on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Moose Factory, which passes through this township in a north-easterly course and is used for putting in supplies for the Transcontinental Railway.

The north and west boundaries of this township were surveyed by O. L. S. Walter Beatty and the east boundary by Ontario Land Surveyor, L. V. Rorke.

I commenced my survey as instructed, at the south-east corner of the Township of Cochrane, where I found iron and wooden posts marked, "Con. I." on the north, "Cochrane" on the north-west, and "I" on the west sides, and which I further marked "Borden" on the north-east and "XII" on the east sides. I then ran a chord of latitude east astronomically to intersection with the meridian run by Ontario Land Surveyor, L. V. Rorke, where I planted an iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, marked "I" on the west side, "Borden" on the north-west and "Con. I" on the north sides, this being forty-three links north of his "XII" mile post, thus making

each lot forty chains wide excepting lot No. "I" which is only thirty-eight chains wide. I planted an iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter between lots six and seven, marked "VI" on east, "Con. I" on north and "VII" on west sides..

From this line as a base, I made my sub-division survey in accordance with instructions, by projecting meridians north astronomically from posts established on south boundary. The concession lines were made to agree with concession lines in the Township of Cochrane and posts established by Ontario Land Surveyor Walter Beatty were used for commencing the different concession lines in the Township of Borden, the additional marking of lot No. "XII" being added to his posts. To the one and one-quarter inch iron post planted by him at the intersection of the line between concessions three and four with his west boundary I added "XII." I found the one and seven-eighths inch iron post at north-west corner of Borden marked "Con. VI" on south, "Borden" on south-east, "I" on east, "McGee" on north-east, "Con. I" on north, "D'Arcy" on north-west, "XII" on west and "Cochrane" on south-west sides, this being the corner of the four townships. I planted an iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter at the intersection of the line between concessions three and four with line between lots six and seven marked "Con. IV" on north, "VI" on east, "Con. III" on south and "VII" on west sides, and as the line between concessions three and four intersected the east boundary at the fifteenth mile post established by Ontario Land Surveyor Rorke, this iron post is marked "XV M" and "Con. III" on south, "XII" on west, "Con. IV" on north and "I" on east sides, it being also the commencing point of the line between concessions three and four in the Township of Gamey. The north-east corner of the township was established by O. L. S. Walter Beatty. I planted an iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter at the intersection of the line between lots six and seven, concession 6 with the south boundary of the Township of McGee, marked "VI" on east side, "VI" on west side, and "Con. VI" on south side. This post is three chains and fifty links east of the post established by O. L. S. Walter Beatty, for line between lots six and seven, concession I, Township of McGee.

Frequent observations were taken throughout the survey. On each island a prominent tree was blazed and numbered. The only islands of any size are number "I" in Loon Lake and number "I" in West's Lake, both of which are well timbered, the former being rough and broken while the latter is level and suitable for camping purposes.

The magnetic variation is fairly constant at four degrees west, but I found considerable variation in the vicinity of intersection of lines between lots ten and eleven with line between concessions four and five. The surface is fairly level, but slightly hilly in the vicinity of the chain of lakes running through the township in a north-easterly direction. The soil is mostly sandy and generally stony and I do not consider that more than fifteen per cent. is suitable for agricultural purposes.]

The south boundary is nearly all in brule which extends from ten to sixty chains north into the township. The remainder of the township is covered by a heavy growth of jack pine, spruce, birch, balsam and poplar from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter, excepting in swamps where the timber is spruce and dry tamarac, the spruce being of fair quality from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter. There is some pine of fair quality on lots ten and eleven, concession two, and some scattered pine on lots 8 and 9, concessions 2 and 3; lots 6 and 7, concession 5, and lots 4 and 5, concessions 5 and 6.

The township is well supplied with water which occupies about one-eighth of the total area. Pike abound in all the lakes and some trout of about 4 lbs. weight were caught in Emerald Lake, which is a beautiful sheet of water, very clear and deep. Small speckled trout were caught in creek flowing out of Emerald Lake, and there is good trout fishing in Nemegisenda River, at foot of falls, on lot one, concession two; we caught them up to eighteen inches in length. Loon River, which enters the township in lot 12, Con. 5, and runs north-easterly, and leaving township on north boundary of lot 3, Con. 6, is a small stream varying in width from twenty to seventy-five links. It is shallow and rapid in places and is not navigable by canoes excepting on lots 3 and 4, where it is from one and one-half to two chains wide and from one to three feet deep. The River Nemegisenda enters township on lot I, concession 2, on the east boundary and flows northerly, crossing the east boundary of the township near the south-east corner of lot I, concession 5. It has a good strong current, is navigable by canoes and is from seventy to one hundred links in width, with low marshy banks. There is one fall on lot I, concession 2, of about twenty feet, but the supply of water is not constant enough nor of sufficient volume to make it a valuable water power in my opinion.

No indication of economic mineral was seen.

Taken as a whole, I consider this township unsuitable for agricultural purposes and its principal asset to be pulpwood.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, timber plan and field notes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HERBERT J. BEATTY,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto.

(Appendix No. 22.)

TOWNSHIP OF COLLINS, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

TORONTO, October 17th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Collins, in the District of Algoma, performed by me under instructions from your Department, dated the Thirty-first of May, nineteen hundred and five.

This township lies to the north and adjoining the Township of Chewett, also surveyed by me under instructions of the same date.

Having completed the survey of the Township of Chewett, I proceeded with the survey of the Township of Collins by continuing the east boundary of the Township of Chewett due north for six miles and running the concession lines for the Township of Collins due west therefrom.

On the twentieth of October I found it necessary, owing to the possibility of the small lakes on the canoe route freezing over, to abandon the survey

for the season, leaving twenty-three miles of line, including the north boundary unfinished. I returned to the work on the tenth of June, nineteen hundred and six, and completed the survey in the usual way.

Wooden posts were planted at the front angles of all the lots and marked for the several lots and concessions for which they were placed. Iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter were planted at the following points: At the intersection of the front of concession four with the east and west boundaries of the township, and also at the intersection of the line between lots six and seven with the north and south boundaries of the township, and with the front of concession four, and these were marked according to the lots and concessions they were placed to define. Iron posts one and seven-eighths inches in diameter were planted at the north-east and north-west angles of the township and at the intersection of the west boundary of the northerly shore of Trout Lake, and the name of the township was marked on these in addition to the number of the lot and concession. The iron posts of the same dimensions formerly planted at the north-east angle of the Township of Chewett and at the intersection of the north boundary of that township with the easterly shore of Trout Lake were also properly marked for the Township of Collins, that is to say:—

The iron post at the north-west corner of the township is marked "Collins" on the south-east side, "Con. VI" on the south side, and "XII" on the east side.

The iron post at the north-east corner of the township is marked "Collins" on the south-west side, "Con. VI" on the south side, "I" on the west side.

The iron post at the south-east corner of the township is marked "Collins" on the northwest side, "Chewett" on the southwest side, "Con. I" on the north side, "Con. VI" on the south side, "I" on the west side.

The iron post at the intersection of the south boundary with the easterly shore of Trout Lake is marked "Collins, Con. I" on the north side, "Chewett, Con. VI" on the south side, "X" on the east side.

The iron post at the intersection of the west boundary with the northerly shore of Trout Lake is marked "Collins" on the north-east side, "Con. I" on the north side, "XII" on the east side.

Trout River, the outlet of Trout Lake, runs diagonally from south-west to north-east through the township. The land is rough and hilly for some distance back from the shore, the remaining part being high and rolling, interspersed with swamps.

Timber.

A fire during the spring of 1905 swept over that part of the township east and south of Trout River destroying the timber, which is principally Banksian Pine and Spruce, excepting in some swamps along the east boundary, where spruce, cedar and dead tamarac from four to ten and twelve inches still remains green.

The north-easterly part of the township is also brule of some fifteen years and is grown up with second growth scrub.

The western part of the township is fairly well timbered with Banksian pine, birch, balsam, spruce, poplar and dead tamarac, accompanied by a thick growth of underbrush. Where not thickly wooded this timber averages from ten to twenty inches in diameter, but the greater portion runs from four inches to ten in diameter. Some Red and White pine is still standing on lots nine and ten, concession two and three, and on lots five and six, concessions five and six, in size from eight to twenty-four inches in diameter.

Soil.

The soil throughout the township varies from a light sand to a rich sandy loam, the latter being more particularly found in the western one-third of the township, but is too stony to be classed as desirable for agricultural purposes, though several separate areas may be termed suitable, perhaps in all about twenty-five or thirty per cent. of the area, for agricultural or grazing purposes when the seasons will permit.

Minerals.

The rock formation is Laurentian, consisting principally of granite.

Few exposures were seen excepting along the shores of Trout Lake. Numerous large and small boulders, both angular and rounded, are found throughout the township. No indications of economic minerals were seen.

Game and Fish.

A scarcity of the larger game which might be expected to inhabit that country was notable. The waters of Trout Lake and River abound with trout, white fish, pike and pickerel.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, timber map and field notes of the survey.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. V. RORKE,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto.

(Appendix No. 23.)

TOWNSHIP OF CHAPLEAU, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

DELTA, ONT., Dec. 19th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Chapleau, in the District of Algoma, pursuant to your instructions dated the fifteenth day of May, 1906.

This township is bounded on the east by the Township of Gallagher, surveyed by me this season, and on the south, west and north sides by unsurveyed lands of the Crown. Having completed the survey of the Township of Gallagher, I commenced my survey by running a chord of latitude due west astronomically from the south-west corner of said township, planting durable wooden posts every forty chains marking the corners of the respective lots excepting the south-west corner of lot twelve which is broken by a lake at the shore of which I planted an iron bar one and seven-eighths inches in diameter alongside a spruce post, both of which were marked "XII" on

east side, "Con. I" on north side and "Chapleau" on north-east side. The west boundary was established by off-setting around the lake the required distance to make lot twelve forty chains wide. From this as a base, meridians were projected north astronomically and the subdivision was performed in accordance with instructions, durable wooden posts being planted at the corners of all lots excepting where such corners came in water in which case posts were planted at the shore in manner called for in instructions. On the line between lots six and seven iron bars one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted alongside wooden posts at the following corners : at its intersection with the south boundary, marked "VI" on east, "Con. I" on north, and "VII" on west sides; at its intersection with line between concessions three and four marked "Con. IV" on north, "Con. III" on south, "VI" on east and "VII" on west sides, and at its intersection with north boundary marked "Con. VI" on south, "VI" on east and "VII" on west sides. I planted an iron bar one and one-quarter inches in diameter marked "Con. III" on south, "XII" on east and "Con. IV" on north sides at intersection of line between concessions three and four with shore of lake which west boundary crosses. At the north-west corner of the township I planted an iron bar one and seven-eighths inches in diameter marked "Con. VI" on south, "XII" on east, and "Chapleau" on south-east sides, this post being two chains and forty-five links east of O.L.S. McAree's post, which is now the south-east corner of the Township of Strathearn. I also planted a one and one-quarter inch iron bar at the intersection of line between concessions three and four with the east boundary marked "Con. IV" on north, "I" on west and "Con. III" on south sides, and the one and seven-eighths inch iron bar at the north-east corner of the township was marked "XII" on east, "Gallagher" on south-east, "Con. VI" on south, "Chapleau" on south-west and "I" on west sides, while the one and seven-eighth iron bar at the south-east corner was marked "XII" on east, "Gallagher" on north-east, "Con. I" on north, "Chapleau" on north-west and "I" on west sides, these posts being also the north-west and south-west corners of the Township of Gallagher.

Frequent observations for azimuth were taken.

The whole of the township is rolling and broken, the soil being sandy and stony with frequent outcroppings of rock and with many large boulders scattered over the surface. Small areas of light sandy soil are scattered throughout the township, on one of which the Village of Chapleau is built. None of it would make good farming land, the soil being too light for growing crops, though some very good potatoes are grown in the gardens in the village.

Excepting a narrow strip along the south boundary and the greater portion of lots eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, concessions three, four, five and six, the township is all brule, the above excepted areas being covered by banksian pine, white birch, poplar, spruce and balsam from three to twelve inches in diameter and from which all timber of any value except for fuel has been removed.

As will be seen by reference to the general plan, the township is well watered, there being a good water route through the same navigable by canoes excepting a few short portages. The only water power of any value is in Block A, and belongs to a company operating a saw-mill and electric light plant which supplies the Village of Chapleau.

The fishing in the lakes is fairly good and quite a few red deer were seen in the southerly part of the township.

The magnetic variation of the needle is from three and one-half to four degrees west and is fairly constant in the northerly portion of the township, but is not to be relied upon in the southerly portion.

Taken as a whole, this township is not of great value either for timber or agricultural purposes.

Accompanying this report is a general plan, timber plan, traverse sheet and field notes of the entire survey.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WALTER BEATTY,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto.

(Appendix No. 24).

TOWNSHIP OF LACKNER, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

EGANVILLE, ONTARIO, October 6th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Lackner, in the District of Algoma, performed under instructions from your Department dated May fifteenth, 1906.

This township is bounded on the west by the Township of McNaught, on the north by the Township of Gamey and on the east and south sides by unsurveyed lands of the Crown, and can best be reached by Nemegos Station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, via Nemegosenda River to lot three, concession two, of the Township of McNaught, from which there is a fairly good portage to lake on lot twelve, concession two, of this township.

I commenced my survey by running a chord of latitude east astronomically a distance of six miles from an iron bar one and seven-eighth inches in diameter marked "VI. M" on south side, planted by Ontario Land Surveyor L. V. Rorke, planting posts for the respective lots as instructed. From the easterly end of this chord, I ran the east boundary of the township north astronomically to intersection with the south boundary of the Township of Gamey, produced thirty-nine links easterly, and subdivided the township in the usual manner, planting substantial wooden posts duly marked at the corners of the respective lots. Frequent observations for azimuth were taken.

I marked the iron bar at the south-west corner of the township "XII." on east, "Lackner" on north-east, and "Con. I." on north sides, and planted a one and seventh-eighth inch iron bar marked "I." on west, "Lackner" on northwest, and "Con. I." on north sides at the southeast corner of the township. Also an iron bar, same diameter, marked "Con. VI." on south, "Lackner" on southwest, and "I." on west sides, at the northeast corner of the township, and to the iron bar planted at the southwest corner of the Township of Gamey I added "Con. V." on south, and "Lackner" on south-east sides.

To the one and one-quarter inch iron bar planted by Ontario Land Surveyor L. V. Rorke and marked "IX. M" on south side, I added "Con. III." on south, "XII." on east, and "Con. IV." on north sides.

I planted one and one-quarter inch iron bars alongside of wooden posts at the following corners:—At the intersection of line between lots six and seven with the south boundary, marked "VI." on east, "Con. I." on north, and "VII." on west sides. At intersection of same line with line between concessions three and four, marked "Con. IV." on north, "VI." on east, "Con. III." on south, and "VII." on west sides. At its intersection with the north boundary, marked "Con. VI." on south, "VI." on east, and "VII." on west sides; and at intersection of line between concessions three and four with east boundary, marked "Con. IV." on north, "I" on west and "Con. III." on south sides.

The surface of lots eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, concessions two, three, four and five, is rough and rocky with large boulders and broken with hills rising from sixty to three hundred feet, and in this area the magnetic variation is very erratic, due doubtless to magnetic iron.

The remainder of the township is rolling, sandy land, stony with boulders scattered throughout, and broken by lakes and rocky ridges.

About eighty per cent. of the township has been burned over about twelve or fifteen years ago, and is now covered with a thick growth of banksian pine, white birch, poplar, and alders from one to three inches in diameter. The southeasterly portion prior to the fire was covered with a splendid growth of banksian pine.

The township is well watered with numerous small streams: the Neme-gosenda River passes through its northwest corner on lot twelve, concession six, and the only other stream of importance enters the township on lot ten, concession one, flows in a northeasterly direction and is joined by another small stream on lot five, concession three, and leaves the township near the southeast corner of lot one, concession five, where it empties into a chain of lakes extending to the northeast. It is very crooked, varying in width from twenty-five to fifty links, and in depth from six inches to four or five feet. It is navigable with small canoes through concessions three and four, but is obstructed in many cases by fallen trees.

Moose were very plentiful throughout this township, and pickerel were easily caught in the lake on lot eight, concession four; and in stream on lot one, concession four, fresh beaver dams were seen in three places.

With the exception of a few lots, this township is unsuitable for agricultural purposes, the soil being either too light and sandy or too rocky, and there is little timber of any commercial value.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, timber plan and field notes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HERBERT J. BEATTY,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 25.)

TOWNSHIP OF McNAUGHT, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

EGANVILLE, ONTARIO, October 26th, 1906

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of McNaught, in the District of Algoma, performed under instructions from your Department, dated the fifteenth of May, 1906.

This township is bounded on the east by the Township of Lackner, on the north by the Township of Borden, on the west by the Township of Gallagher and on the south by unsurveyed lands of the Crown.

I commenced my survey at the south-west corner of the township at an iron bar planted by Ontario Land Surveyor John McAree alongside a cedar post marked "XXXVII" on south-east side and "XXXVIII" on south-west side and "XXX" on north-west side, and from this I ran a chord of latitude for south boundary east astronomically to intersection with meridian run by Ontario Land Surveyor L. V. Rorke last summer, where I planted an iron bar one and seven-eighths inches in diameter alongside a wooden post, both of which were marked "Con. I" on north, "McNaught" on northwest, and "I" on west sides. These posts are seventy links north of Ontario Land Surveyor Rorke's six mile post. I chained easterly on this boundary planting wooden posts at every forty chains for the corners of the respective lots excepting lot one which is thirty-nine chains and eighty-nine links wide.

I planted a new iron bar one and seven eighths inches in diameter and a spruce post, marked "XII" on east, "McNaught" on north-east, and "Con. I" on north sides alongside Ontario Land Surveyor John McAree's posts at the south-west corner, and an iron bar one and one-quarter inches in diameter alongside a spruce post marked "Con. I" on north, "VI" on east and "VII" on west sides between lots six and seven, and performed my survey by projecting meridians north astronomically from the post at the south-west corner of the township, and posts between lots ten and eleven, eight and nine, six and seven, four and five, and two and three, making the respective concessions eighty chains in depth as nearly as practicable.

I planted iron bars one and one-quarter inches in diameter on the line between concessions three and four at its intersection with the west boundary with the line between lots six and seven, and also at its intersection with the east boundary of the township, also at the intersection of line between lots six and seven with the south boundary of the Township of Borden. The west boundary intersected the south boundary of the Township of Cochrane eighty-eight links west of the south-west corner of said township, where I planted an iron bar one and seven-eighths inches in diameter alongside a dry banksian pine post, both of which were marked "Con. VI" on south, "McNaught" on south-east, and "XII" on east side. To the one and seven-eighths inch iron bar planted alongside a wooden post at the south-east corner of the Township of Borden, which is also the north-east corner of the Township of McNaught, I added "Con. VI" on south, and "McNaught" on south-west sides.

Wooden posts of as durable material as could be procured were planted at the corners of lots except where corners came in water, and in the latter case posts were planted at the shores in accordance with instructions.

Frequent observations for azimuth were taken. Magnetic variation is fairly constant at from three and one-half to four degrees west of the astronomic north.

The Canadian Pacific Railway passes a little less than a mile south of the south-west corner of the township and runs in a south-easterly direction so that it is five miles south of the south-east corner. The River Nemegosenda crosses the Canadian Pacific Railway at Nemegos Station, about two miles south of the south boundary and flows in a north-westerly direction entering the township near the south-east corner of lot six and leaves the township near the south-east corner of lot one, concession six. This stream averages about forty feet in width and flows through a marshy valley, has low banks which it overflows for a considerable time in the spring and after any heavy rains during the summer. It has a good strong current, is very crooked and is navigable by canoes, there being two short portages in the township and three portages between the south boundary and the railway. In high water this forms a fairly good route through the easterly portion of the township. There is also a chain of lakes from the west boundary in concession five to lot five, concession three, draining into Nemegosenda River on lot three, concession three. The outlet of these lakes is navigable only in high water for about thirty chains from its entrance to the river and there is a good portage from this point to the lake on lot five.

The surface is fairly level except that portion lying east of the Nemegosenda River, which is rough and broken with rocky sandy soil. That part lying west of the river and south of the chain of lakes is nearly all brule, the soil being light and sandy, quite barren in places, while the portion north of the chain of lakes and west of the river is also fairly level and broken with many small lakes and is about half brule, the soil being light and sandy and rather stony for a mile or two north-west of the river.

Red deer were seen in the south-westerly portion of the township and moose are quite plentiful in the westerly portions. There are plenty of fish in the lakes.

Magnetic iron occurs on lots one and two, concessions two, three, four and five.

The only timber of commercial value is banksian pine, and this is restricted to lots three to twelve, concessions four and five, the remainder of the timber having been destroyed by fire about fifteen years ago.

Taken as a whole, I do not consider this township suitable for agricultural purposes, the soil being too light for profitable farming.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, a timber plan, traverse sheet and field notes of the entire survey.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HERBERT J. BEATTY,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 26.)

TOWNSHIP OF MCGEE, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

DELTA, March 6th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of McGee, in the District of Algoma, made under instructions dated May 31st, 1905.

This township is bounded on the south by the Township of Borden, on the east by the Township of Chewett, on the north by the unsurveyed lands of the Crown, and on the west by the Township of D'Arcy, and can easily be reached by a good canoe route from the Village of Chapleau, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to Moose Factory, which passes through the south-east corner of the township via Loon River.

I commenced my survey at the eighteenth mile post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor L. V. Rorke, this post being the corner of the Townships of Borden, Gamey, Chewett and McGee, and is marked "XVIII" miles and "Con. VI" on south, "Gamey" on the south-east, "I" on east, "Chewett" on north-east, "Con. I" on north, "McGee" on north-west, "XII" on west, and "Borden" on south-west sides. I then surveyed the south boundary by running a chord of latitude west astronomically, planting wooden posts properly marked every forty chains excepting where the lot corners came in lakes; in these cases I established posts in manner shown in field notes. I planted an iron bar one and one-quarter inches in diameter alongside wooden post between lots six and seven, concession I, marked "VI" on east, "Con. I" on north, and "VII" on west sides, and at the intersection of this chord with the east boundary of the Township of Cochrane I planted one and seven-eighths inch iron bar marked "Con. VI" on south, "Borden" on south-east, "XII" on east, "McGee" on north-east, "Con. I" on north, "D'Arcy" on north-west, "I" on west, and "Cochrane" on south-west sides, this being the corner of the four townships and thus making lot twelve thirty-eight chains and seventy-eight links in width. From this corner I ran the west boundary north astronomically and, from the south boundary as a base, I made my sub-division survey in accordance with instructions by running side lines north astronomically between lots two and three, four and five, etc., and I used nineteenth and twentieth mile posts planted by Mr. Rorke for the starting points of lines between concessions one and two and two and three. Owing to the north-east corner of the township coming in Nemegisenda Lake, I established the north boundary by running a chord of latitude east and west from the line between lots four and five at a point six miles north of the south boundary of township, planting an iron bar one and seven eighths inches in diameter at the intersection of north boundary with west shore of Nemegosenda Lake marked "Con. VI" on south, "McGee" on south-west and "I" on west side. I also planted an iron bar one and one-quarter inches in diameter at the intersection of line between lots six and seven with the north boundary, marked "VI" on the east, "Con. VI" on north, and "VII" on west side, and also planted an iron bar one and seven-eighths inches in diameter at the intersection of north boundary with west boundary of township, marked "XII" on east, "McGee" on south-east, and "Con. VI" on south side. I also planted an iron bar one and one-quarter inches in diameter at intersection of line between lots six and seven with line between concessions three and four marked "VI" on east, "Con. IV" on

north, "VII" on west, "Con. III" on south side, and an iron bar one and one-quarter inches in diameter at the intersection of line between concessions three and four with west boundary marked "Con. III" on south, "XII" on east, and "Con. IV" on north.

The surface generally is fairly level, but somewhat broken and hilly along the east boundary.

The soil is sandy and mostly stony, being too light to make first-class farming land.

The township is heavily timbered with jack pine, spruce, poplar, balsam and white birch from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter, excepting a strip of brule from ten to forty chains wide on lots eleven and twelve, concessions four, five and six.

There are considerable areas of spruce swamps in which the timber is suitable for pulpwood.

The township is well watered throughout with numerous lakes and streams, none of the latter being navigable by canoes, excepting Loon River, which runs through lots one, two and three, concession one, and is from one and a half to two chains wide, and from ten inches to three feet deep, with sandy bottom and a fair current.

The fishing is fairly good, pickerel, pike, white fish and trout being taken in Nemegosenda Lake.

There are no islands of any importance, no water powers and no indications of economic minerals. The magnetic variation is fairly constant at four degrees west.

Observations for Azimuth were taken in southerly portion of township, but owing to dull, cloudy and rainy weather I could not get any observations in northern portion of township.

I do not consider that there is a sufficient amount of arable land to warrant this township being opened for settlement.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, timber plan and field notes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WALTER BEATTY,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 27.)

TOWNSHIP OF D'ARCY, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

DELTA, March 31st, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of D'Arcy, in the District of Algoma, made under instructions dated May 31st, 1905.

This township is bounded on the west and north by the unsurveyed lands of the Crown, on the east by the Township of McGee, and on the south by the Township of Cochrane, both of which I have surveyed and already reported on.

The township is easily reached by water from the Village of Chapleau on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, by a route navigable for boats not drawing more than five feet of water, via Chapleau River through Township of Cochrane, entering D'Arcy on lot seven, concession one, and this route is navigable as far as the rapids on lot four, concession three.

I commenced my survey at the south-east corner of the township, this corner having been established when surveying the Township of McGee where there is an iron bar one and seven-eighths inches in diameter marked "D'Arcy" on the north-west side, "Con. I" on the north side, "McGee" on the north-east side, "12" on east side, "Borden" on south-east side, "Con. VI" on south side, "Cochrane" on south-west side and "I" on west side. From this post I ran a chord of latitude west astronomically to intersection with the west boundary of the Township of Cochrane, thereby establishing the south-west corner of the township, this being also the north-west corner of Cochrane. I planted an iron bar one and seven-eighths inches in diameter which is marked "Con. I" on north, "D'Arcy" on north-east, "12" on east, "Cochrane" on south-east and "Con. V" on south side. From this post I chained east, planting posts as shown on the field notes every forty chains, leaving lot "I" thirty-seven chains and forty-eight links. I planted an iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter on this line between lots six and seven, marked "VI" on east, "Con. I" on north and "VII" on west side. I ran the west boundary north astronomically from post planted at the south-west corner, a distance of six miles, planting an iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter at the line between concessions three and four, marked "Con. III" on south, "12" on east, and "Con. IV" on north side; also an iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter at the north-west corner marked "Con. VI" on south, "D'Arcy" on south-east, and "12" on east sides, and from this post the north boundary was run east astronomically to intersection with production of the west boundary of the Township of McGee, where I planted an iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter marked "I" on west, "D'Arcy" on south-west, and "Con. VI" on south sides. I also planted an iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter at the intersection of the line between lots six and seven with the north boundary marked "VII" on west, "Con. IV" on south, and "VI" on east sides, and on an iron post of same size at the intersection of line between lots six and seven with line between concessions three and four marked "VI" on east, "Con. IV" on north, "VII" on west, and "Con. III" on south sides.

The sub-division was performed in accordance with instructions by projecting meridians from the proper posts on the south boundary, making the different concessions eighty chains more or less in depth, suitable posts of the most durable wood were planted where required.

Observations were taken as frequently as was necessary, and I found the variation of the magnetic needle to be fairly constant at four degrees west of the astronomic north.

The percentage of brule is not large, the township generally being covered with a thick growth of spruce, balsam, jack pine, poplar and white birch, varying from four to twelve inches in diameter. There is a considerable quantity of spruce pulpwood in swamps scattered throughout the township. The bulk of the jack pine adjacent to Henderson Lake has been taken off.

No indications of economic minerals were seen.

About twelve per cent. of the total area of the township is water. There are a few islands in Henderson Lake from which most of the merchantable

timber has been removed; some of these are suitable for camping purposes. Red deer were fairly plentiful and a few bear were seen. Partridge were scarce.

The surface is fairly level, rolling and broken in places, with hills from forty to fifty feet high.

The soil is generally sandy and stony.

The northerly part of the township is in what is said to be the beginning of a clay belt extending down the Chapleau River.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WALTER BEATTY,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 28.)

TOWNSHIP OF COCHRANE, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

DELTA, ONT., March 25th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Cochrane, in the District of Algoma, made under instructions from your department dated May 31st, 1905.

The township is bounded on the east by the Township of Borden, on the north by the Township of D'Arcy, and on the west and south by Townships "33" and "30," both of which are unsurveyed.

The south-west corner of the township is about one and one-half miles distant from the Village of Chapleau, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and there is a good canoe route from Chapleau through the southerly part of the township which is used for transportation of supplies by the Transcontinental Railway.

I commenced my survey as instructed at an iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor John McAree, marked "XXXI" on south and "XXX" on south-east sides, and from this post I ran the west boundary north astronomically and also a chord of latitude east astronomically for the south boundary, and made my subdivision survey in accordance with instructions.

I planted an iron bar one and seven-eighths inches in diameter marked "Con. I" on north side, "Cochrane" on north-east side, and "XII" on east side alongside O. L. S. McAree's post. I planted an iron bar one and one-quarter inches in diameter, marked "Con. I" on north, "XII" on east, and "Con. III" on south sides at the intersection of line between concessions three and four with west boundary; and an iron bar one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, marked "Con. I" on north, "D'Arcy" on north-east,

"XII" on east, "Cochrane" on south-east, and "Con. VI" on south sides at the north-west corner of the township, being the south-west corner of D'Arcy. On the south boundary I planted an iron bar one and one-quarter inches in diameter three miles east of the south-west corner, marked "VII" on west, "Con. I" on north, and "VI" on east sides; also an iron bar one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, six miles east of the south-west corner, south-west, "I" on west, "D'Arcy" on north-west, "Con. I" on north sides, this being the south-east corner of the township, and from this I ran the east boundary of the township north astronomically, planting an iron bar one and one-quarter inches in diameter at its intersection with line between concessions three and four, marked "Con. III" on south, "I" on west, and "Con. IV" on north sides, and an iron bar one and seven-eighths inches in diameter at intersection with south boundary of Township of McGee, making this post the corner of the four Townships of Cochrane, D'Arcy, McGee and Borden. It is marked "Con. VI" on south, "Cochrane" on south-west, "I" on west, "D'Arcy" on north-west, "Con. I" on north, "McGee" on north-east, "XII" on east, and "Borden" on south-east sides. From this post the north boundary of Cochrane was run west astronomically to intersection with east boundary and an iron bar one and one-quarter inches in diameter, marked "VI" on east, "Con. VI" on south, and "VII" on west sides being planted at the intersection of line between lots six and seven with the north boundary. I also planted an iron bar one and one-quarter inches in diameter, marked "VI" on east, "Con. IV" on north, "VII" on west, and "Con. III" on south sides at intersection of line between concessions three and four with line between lots six and seven.

The south boundary crosses a large island on Loon Lake, in which no posts were planted.

A sufficient number of observations for azimuth were taken to ascertain the bearing of lines, and the variation of the magnetic needle was fairly constant at four degrees west of the astronomic north.

The surface is rolling, with very few hills of a greater elevation than forty feet, with spruce and tamarac swamps and small lakes scattered through the township, and in addition to these small lakes there are three or four large lakes, viz., Chapleau, Sinclair's, Henderson's and Loon, making the water area about seventeen per cent. of the whole township.

There are a number of islands in Loon Lake, a few of which are suitable for camping purposes, but otherwise of no apparent value; the large island on the south boundary is rocky and stony and nearly all brule. Of the other islands, Nos. 1 and 2 in Chapleau Lake, being within easy reach of Chapleau Village, are suitable for camping purposes.

The fishing is fairly good in all the waters and specially so in Loon Lake where large pike are plentiful, and I understand large grey trout are also taken, although I did not get any myself.

Most of the timber of commercial value has been removed from the east half of the township. This consisted of jack pine and spruce with a few scattered red and white pine. Spruce suitable for pulpwood is found in the swamps throughout the township, and jack pine up to 15 inches in diameter is found scattered through the east half, the timber generally being poplar, spruce, balsam, jack pine and white birch.

Chapleau and Henderson Lake are connected by a sluggish stream from one to eight chains wide, navigable for small boats drawing less than four feet, this being the only navigable stream in the township. Loon River, the outlet of Loon Lake, is a small shallow stream from thirty to seventy-five links wide, with a strong current, rapid in places.

No water powers or indications of economic minerals were seen. The soil is generally light and stony and not suitable for agricultural purposes, though limited areas of fairly good soil are scattered throughout the township.

Where obtainable, prominent trees were blazed and marked on each island.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WALTER BEATTY,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable
The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 29).

TOWNSHIP OF PATTINSON, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

TORONTO, December 3rd, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Township of Pattinson, in the District of Algoma, performed under instructions from your Department dated the fifteenth day of May, nineteen hundred and six.

This township is bounded on the east by the Township of Collins, surveyed by me under instructions from your Department in nineteen hundred and five, and on the south by the Township of McGee, surveyed by Ontario Land Surveyor Walter Beatty.

The north boundary of the township was run due west from the north-west corner of the Township of Collins, and the east boundary due north from the north-east corner of the Township of D'Arcy.

The depth of concession one is consequently short. The width of the lots on the front of concession two, with the exception of lot twelve, were all made the exact forty chains and the lines between lots were run south to intersect the south boundary.

Posts of the most durable wood available were planted at the front angles of all lots and properly marked according to instructions, and iron posts were planted in addition thereto at the following points:—

An iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter was planted at the north-west corner of the township and marked "Pattinson" on the south-east side, "Con. VI" on the south, "XII" on the east.

The iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter planted at the north-east corner of the township is marked "Pattinson" on the south-west, "Collins" on the south-east, "Con. VI" on the south, "XII" on the east, "I" on the west.

The iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter planted at the intersection of the east boundary of the township with the north shore of Trout Lake is marked "Pattinson" on the west, "Collins" on the north-east, "Con. I" on the north, "XII" on the east, "I" on the west.

The iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Walter Beatty at the intersection of the north boundary of the Township of McGee with the westerly shore of Trout Lake was also marked "Pattinson" on the north-west, "Con. I" on the north.

The iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Walter Beatty at the north-west corner of the Township of McGee was also marked "Pattinson" on the north-east, "Con. I" on the north, "XII" on the east.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted at the intersection of the line between lots six and seven with the south boundary of the township and marked "Con. I" on the north, "VI" on east, "VII" on west side.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted at the intersection of the front of concession four with the west boundary of the township and marked "Con. III" on the south, "Con. IV" on north, "XII" on east side.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted at the intersection of the front of concession four with the east boundary of the township and marked "Con. III" on south, "Con. IV" on north, "I" on west side.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted at the intersection of the line between lots six and seven with the north boundary of the township and marked "Con. VI" on the south, "VI" on the east, "VII" on the west side.

The iron post intended for the centre of the township was lost somewhere in transportation and consequently there was none planted at this point.

General Features.

The land in this township is high, broken with hills and ravines with numerous swamp areas and on the whole stony. About twenty-five per cent. of the whole area might be termed suitable for cultivation. This area is principally comprised in the eastern one-quarter of the township. The western half of the township is rough and more broken, especially that part through which the Chapeau River runs.

The soil varies from a light sand to a good sandy loam, in the north-eastern portion of the township.

Timber.

The township is well timbered throughout with the exception of a small area of brule at the south-west corner. Where the timber has attained a good merchantable size it is sparse and open, with a heavy growth of underbrush. There is some good spruce scattered along the river shores and in the swamp areas, also cedar in a few smaller areas in the south-eastern part of the township. The tamarac varies in diameter up to twelve inches, but is dry and beginning to rot. On the higher ground Banksian pine, birch and balsam is the principal timber, running in size from six to eighteen inches in diameter.

Rocks and Minerals.

Only a few exposures are noticeable, but where seen the rock was granite. No mineral was found in the township. There was a strong magnetic attraction in the easterly half of concessions three and four. The surface of the whole township was more or less covered with boulders, both round and angular.

Water Powers.

The rapids on the Chapleau River are flat and the banks not suitable for developing the different falls, which may be noted as follows.—

On lot twelve concession one, rapids five feet fall.

On lot twelve concession two, rapids four feet fall.

On lot eleven concession two, rapids fifteen feet fall.

On lot eleven concession three, rapids five feet fall.

On lot ten concession three, rapids six feet fall.

On lot seven concession six, rapids nine feet fall.

Fish and Game.

Pike and pickerel were caught in the Chapleau River. Only a few indications of large game were seen.

Accompanying this report are plans and field notes of the survey.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. V. RORKE,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honourable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 30).

TOWNSHIP OF BECK, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, December 5th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit with this report the field notes and plan of the survey of the Township of Beck, in the District of Algoma, performed under instructions from your Department, dated June 27th, nineteen hundred and six.

I commenced the survey, as instructed, at the south-west angle of the township; from this point I chained northerly along Ontario Land Surveyor Patten's meridian, which forms the west boundary, giving the first three concessions a uniform depth of eighty chains, my chaining along the meridian agreeing with that of Mr. Patten's. I adopted the first, second and third mile posts, and from them ran the line for the front of concessions two, three and four east astronomically to the east boundary of the township. The lines in front of concessions five and six I ran west astronomically from the east boundary of the township.

From the south-west angle of the township I chained easterly along Ontario Land Surveyor Patten's base line until I reached the iron post planted by him to mark the sixth mile. I gave all the lots along this line a uniform frontage of forty chains with the exception of lot one, which is forty-one chains and thirty-two links. From the iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Patten to mark the sixth mile on his base line, I ran the east boundary north astronomically to its intersection with the south

boundary of the Township of Fournier, which it strikes one chain and forty-four links east of the south-west angle of the said township.

All the side lines I ran north astronomically from the proper points on Ontario Land Surveyor Patten's base line.

On the iron and wooden posts planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Patten at the south-west angle of the township, I marked "Beck" on the north-east side, "Con. I" on the north side, and "Lot XII" on the east side.

On the iron and wooden posts planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Patten at the south-east angle of the township I marked "Beck" on the north-west side, "Reaume" on the north-east side, "Con. I" on the north side, "Lot XII" on the east side, "Lot I" on the west side.

On Ontario Land Surveyor Patten's base line at its intersection with side line between lots six and seven, I planted an iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter marked "Con. I" on the north side, "Lot VI" on the east side, and "Lot VII" on the west side.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted on the east boundary line at its intersection with the line in front of concession four, marked "Con. IV" on the north side, "Con. III" on the south side, and "Lot I" on the west side.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted at the intersection of the line in front of concession four with the line between lots six and seven marked "Con. IV" on the north side, "Con. III" on the south side, "Lot VI" on the east side, "Lot VII" on the west side.

On the iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter at the intersection of the line in front of concession four with the west boundary, "concession four" was marked on the north side, "Con. III" on the south side, and lot "twelve" on the east side.

An iron post one and seven-eighth inches in diameter was planted at the north-east angle of the township marked "Beck" on the south-west side, "Reaume" on the south-east side, "Con. VI" on the south side, "Lot I" on the west side, "Lot XII" on the east side.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted on the north boundary line at its intersection with the line between lots six and seven, marked "Con. VI" on the south side, "Lot VI" on the east side, and "Lot VII" on the west side.

On the iron post one and seven-eighth inches in diameter planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Code at the north-west angle of the township "Beck" was marked on the south-east side, "Con. VI" on the south side, "Lot XII" on the east side.

The Township of Beck, which lies about midway between the Mattagami and Frederick House Rivers, may be described as a generally level or gently undulating country timbered with spruce up to twelve inches in diameter, dead and decaying tamarac up to ten inches in diameter, scattering white birch, poplar and balsam of average size and quality, a few balm of gilead and some scrub cedar; the whole country interspersed with spruce and tamarac swamps, alder and willow underbrush and considerable wind-fall, especially along the creeks. There are a few white pine running from twelve to fourteen inches in diameter on lots four and five, concession three.

The soil on the uplands is a rich black loam from ten to twelve inches in depth, free from stone with clay sub-soil. On the lowlands and in the swamps the soil is a black mucky clay free from stone. Only a few small outcroppings of rock (Huronian) were noticed, one especially along the line in front of concession four on lots three and four.

The township is traversed by a large stream and two creeks of fair size, but there are no lakes or ponds.

The average magnetic variation I found to be about eight degrees and thirty minutes west. All the survey, however, was made independent of the magnetic needle.

No indications of mineral were noticed.

The usual kinds of game and fur were seen.

On the whole I consider about fifty per cent. of the township suitable for settlement, and with a proper system of drainage I am of the opinion that at least thirty-five of the remaining fifty per cent. can be utilized.

Hoping this report and the accompanying returns will be found satisfactory,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. W. FITZGERALD,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 31).

TOWNSHIP OF PAUL, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, November 21st, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Township of Paul, in the District of Algoma, performed by me under instructions from your Department, dated the fifteenth day of May, nineteen hundred and six.

This township lies to the north-east of the Township of Collins, surveyed by me under your instructions dated the thirty-first day of May, nineteen hundred and five, the north-east angle of that township being my starting point for the survey of the Township of Paul.

Having reached my starting point on the tenth day of June, and after taking an astronomical observation, I proceeded to run the south boundary of the Township of Paul due east for six miles and to run the east boundary due north from this point and to sub-divide the township lots in the usual way.

Wooden posts were planted at the front angles of all lots and marked for the several lots and concessions for which they were placed.

Iron posts were planted at the side of the wooden posts and marked as follows:—

The iron post one and seven-eighth inches in diameter previously planted at the north-east angle of the Township of Collins and marked "Collins" on the south-west, "Con. VI" on the south, "I" on the west, was also marked "Paul" on the north-east, "Con. I" on the north, and "XII" on the east.

An iron post one and seven-eighth inches in diameter was planted at the intersection of the south boundary of the township with the water's edge of the lake on lot one and marked "Paul" on the north-west, "Con. I" on the north, "I" on the west.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted at the north-east corner of the township and marked "Paul" on the south-west, "Con. VI" on the south, "I" on the west.

An iron post one and seven-eighth inches in diameter was planted at the north-west corner of the township and marked "Paul" on the south-east, "Con. VI" on the south, "XII" on the east.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted at the intersection of the south boundary of the township with the line between lots six and seven and marked "Con. I" on north, "VII" on west, "VI" on east.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted at the south-east corner of lot one concession four and marked "Con. IV" on north, "Con. III" on south, "I" on west.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted at the intersection of the north boundary of the township with the line between lots six and seven and marked "Con. IV" on south, "VII" on west, "VI" on east.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted at the intersection of the west boundary of the township with the front of concession four marked "Con. IV" on the north, "Con. III" on the south, "XII" on the east.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted at the intersection of the front of concession four with the line between lots six and seven and marked "Con. IV" on north, "Con. III" on south, "VII" on west, "VI" on east.

Physical Features.

The township, as a whole, is hilly and rocky and not suitable for agricultural purposes, the western part especially being broken with high, rocky hills while the easterly part is high and rolling land consisting of sandy hills and swamps covered with boulders where not rocky.

Trout River, the outlet of Trout Lake, enters the township in concession three and runs northerly through the north-westerly part, crossing the north boundary on lot eleven.

Timber.

With the exception of about four thousand acres the whole area of this township is a brule grown up with small second growth. At the south-east part of the township the country is timbered with spruce, birch and banksian pine from four to eighteen inches in diameter. A few scattering white pine is to be seen on south halves of lots three, four, five, six and seven, in the first concession, which average from eight to twenty-four inches in diameter. A large swamp area of green spruce and dry tamarac from four to twelve inches in diameter adjoins Trout River in concessions three, four and five. On lots three and four, concession five, there is another smaller area similarly timbered. Throughout the large area of brule several small swamps are met with containing green cedar, spruce and dry tamarac from four to fifteen inches in diameter.

Rocks and Minerals.

The rock formation is the Laurentian granite throughout the township. No economic minerals were found.

Water Powers.

There is no single fall or rapid on Trout River within this township of sufficient magnitude to develop to advantage, but the several rapids on the river in east half of lot eleven and west half of lot ten, concession six, might be combined to produce about one thousand horse-power.

Fish and Game.

Several indications of bear, moose and caribou were seen. White fish, pike, pickerel are plentiful in Trout River and speckled brook trout in the smaller streams.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, timber plan and field notes of the survey.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. V. RORKE,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honourable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 32).

TOWNSHIP OF OTTAWAY, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

ALVINSTON, Dec. 28th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Ottaway immediately west of Fournier made under instructions dated May 15th, 1906.

After finishing the survey of Fournier I proceeded, after observation for Azimuth (Polaris) to run the south boundary west astronomically for a distance of three miles, planting posts at intervals of 40 chains, then after starting concession lines I and II, and II, III west from the east boundary, I ran north three miles, thence east to the east boundary, and as the survey checked at the east boundary with 12 links I produced the line between concessions III and IV west and the line between lots 6 and 7 north, laying out the township in the usual way. I then produced the south boundary west to the west boundary, which it strikes at an angle of 898 and 55' from east to north as does also the line between concessions III and IV. The lines have been well opened out and blazed and care has been taken in the planting and marking of posts.

The following iron posts were planted in Ottaway:—

At the south-east angle the one and seven-eighths inch iron post marking the south-west angle of Fournier is marked on the north-west "Ottaway," on the north "Con. I," and on the west "I" for the number of the lot.

On the south boundary of lot line between lots 6 and 7, one and one-quarter inch iron post, marked on the east "VI," and on the west "VII" for the number of the lot and on the north "Con. I."

At the south-west angle one and seven-eighths inch iron post was planted, marked on the north-east "Ottaway," on the east "XII" for the number of the lot and on the north "Con. I."

At the east boundary at the intersection of concession line III and IV, one and one-quarter inch iron post was planted marked on the north "Con. IV," on the south "Con. III," and on the west "I" for the number of the lot.

At the intersection of lot line 6 and 7 and concession line III and IV, one and one-quarter inch iron post was planted marked on the north "Con. IV," on the south "Con. III," on the west "II," and on the east "VI," for the numbers of the lots.

At the west boundary at the intersection of concession line "III and IV" one and one-quarter inch iron post was planted marked on the north "Con. IV," on the south "Con. III," and on the east "XII" for the number of the lot.

At the north-east angle the one and seven-eighths inch iron post planted to mark the north-west angle of Fournier was marked on the south-west "Ottaway," on the south "Con. VI" and on the west "I" for the number of the lot.

At the north-west angle the one and seven-eighths inch iron post marking the 30th mile of the meridian run by O. L. S. Patten was marked on the south-east "Ottaway," on the south "Con. VI," and on the east "XII" for the number of the lot.

One and one-quarter inch iron post was lost on the way and I was unable to plant an iron post at the intersection of lot line 6 and 7 at the north boundary. The wooden post is however 2.88 chains west from O. L. S. Patten's one and one-quarter inch iron post marked III M.

General Features.

The township is generally level except some portions at the north boundary to the east. The greater portion will require drainage which will be easily accomplished owing to a fair general fall. The heavy moss now covering the country retards the flow of water and when this is removed there will be a good natural drainage not apparent at present. The greater portion is flat and creeks are not numerous. At the south-west angle there is considerable dry muskeg, but about 75 or 80 per cent. will be good agricultural land.

Soil.

The soil is a sandy clay slightly browner than the usual clay soil. It is covered with a coating of rich loam and a heavy moss. This soil will be much easier worked than clay owing to its small percentage of sand and I would consider this township will be a good tract of farming land.

Timber.

The township is covered by a growth of spruce, dead tamarac, poplar, balsam, birch, with a few cedar and Balm of Gilead. The timber is generally mixed with the exception of some belts of birch and poplar. The tamarac is still sound. The sizes run from five to ten inches and in places to fifteen and eighteen inches.

Minerals.

The few exposures of rock are along the river in the 6th concession. These are a gray slaty rock of Huronian origin. No economical minerals were seen.

Waters.

In the centre of the east half of the township Muskego Creek or River, a stream from three to eight feet deep and nearly two chains wide, flows north. There are a few small rapids in the 6th concession but the water falls so low in the creek that they cannot be of much value as water powers. This stream enters the Frederick House River in the Township of Clute to the north.

Two lakes occur in the north-west quarter of the township, having clear water. The larger has deposits of a marly clay to the south side which may perhaps be used for the manufacture of cement.

Fish and Game.

In the Muskego River a very small species of shad may be caught with the hook, but the lakes do not appear to be very well stocked. Game was at one time plentiful in the township from the appearance about old Indian camps, but not much is seen at present.

The magnetic variation runs from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 degrees west. I herewith submit a general plan, a timber map, field notes and traverse of the lakes and river.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. S. CODE.

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 33).

TOWNSHIP OF FOURNIER, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

ALVINSTON, ONT., Dec. 28th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Fournier, in the District of Algoma, made under instructions dated May 15th, 1906.

After arranging for men and supplies, I left Alvinston June 6th and proceeded to New Liskeard where I was met by my party, and after some delay owing to non-arrival of canoes, we left for the end of the Steel T. & N. O. Railway on 21st June. This train was however wrecked and we again returned to New Liskeard. On the 22nd June we were able however to reach the end of the Steel—then at the third crossing of the Blanche River.

We paddled then up Blanche River, down White Clay River, Black River, and down Abitibi River to the mouth of the Frederick House River, then up the latter until we arrived at the boundary line between Algoma and Nipissing. The trip was made without accident though we found the rapids on Frederick House River very difficult to ascend, and the party were obliged to wade some four and a half days to ascend seven miles of the river.

Commencing at the 156th mile post on the district boundary I ran west astronomically along the south boundary, planting posts at intervals of forty chains and checking the bearing by Azimuth observation (Polaris) at 2 miles and 70 chains, similarly with concession lines two and three. Unfortunately after finishing the south-easterly part of the township a tree, rotten at the centre, fell upon one of the transits and put it entirely out of commission and I was forced to proceed with one transit and one picket line party. This was somewhat difficult in Fournier owing to the gently rolling nature of the country in the eastern part. Owing to fluctuating variation it is impossible to use a magnetic compass. The survey was then laid out in the usual way, and after this the west boundary was run with Transit. Observation for Azimuth was made at one mile north of the south boundary also at the intersection of concession line IV and V and lot line 6 and 7. The lines have been well opened out and blazed and care has been taken in planting and marking posts:

The following iron posts have been planted in Fournier:—

One and one-quarter inch iron where the line between concessions III and IV intersects the east boundary. This is marked on the west "I" for the number of the lot, on the north "Con. IV," on the south "Con. III."

One and one-quarter inch iron where the line between concessions III and IV intersects lot line 6 and 7. This marked on the west "VII" for the number of the lot, on the east "VI" for the number of the lot, on the north "Con. IV," and on the south "Con. III."

One and one-quarter inch iron where the line between concessions III and IV intersects the west boundary. This is marked on the east "XII" for the number of the lot, on the north "Con. IV," on the south "Con. III."

One and one-quarter inch iron where the line between lots 6 and 7 intersects the south boundary. This is marked on the east "VI" for the number of the lot, on the west "VII" for the number of the lot, and on the north "Con. I."

One and one-quarter inch iron where the line between lots 6 and 7 intersects the north boundary. This is marked on the east "VI," on the west "VII" for the numbers of the lots, and on the south "Con. VI."

One and seven-eighths inch iron at the south-west angle marked on the north-east "Fournier," on the north-west "Ottaway," on the north "Con. I" and on the east "XII" for the number of the lot.

One and seven-eighths inch iron at the north-west angle marked on the south-east "Fournier," on the south-west "Ottaway," on the south "Con. VI," on the east "XII" for the number of the lot.

At the south-east angle the present one and seven-eighths inch iron was marked with a cold chisel on the north "Con. I," on the west "I" for the number of the lot, and on the north-west "Fournier." At the north-east angle the present one and seven-eighths inch iron was marked on the south-west "Fournier," on the south "Con. VI," and on the west "I" for the number of the lot.

General Features.

The township is generally level or gently undulating and fairly dry, with portions at the south-west and north-east angles somewhat lower and more level than the central portion. Numerous small lakes occur but none are large. A ravine of muskeg commencing on lot 7, concession I and running parallel with the Frederick House River apparently gives an under-drainage and connects the tier of small spring lakes. The land will be easily drained in the creeks and gullies present. The heavy moss now covering the country retards somewhat the flow of water. Bush covers the whole area. About 70 per cent. will, when cleared and drained, become agricultural land. When opened up this township will be pretty in its scenery.

Soil.

The soil in general is a sandy clay or clay with a slight mixture of sand which will render it easily workable. Pockets of gravel appear to exist. A belt of rather sandy land lies just east of the chain of lakes parallel with the Frederick House River.

Timber.

The township is covered with a growth of spruce, dead tamarac, poplar, birch, balsam, with a few Balm of Gilead and cedar. It is generally mixed, and belts with the exception of birch and poplar are uncommon. [The sizes generally run from 5 inches to 10 inches and in places to 15 inches.] The tamarac is practically all killed by the insect pest which passed over this country some years ago. It is still sound however. The general use of timber would be for building purposes, railway ties, poles, etc.

Minerals.

There are a few exposures of Huronian origin and of a gray slaty nature at the rapids in the 5th concession, but no economic minerals were found.

Waters.

The Frederick House River, a stream about 3 chain 75 links wide flows through the township. This stream has a slow current through the southerly four concessions and the 6th concession, but is quite swift in the 5th concession in places. Just north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions a rapid occurs with an available fall of about seven feet, having an available power of about 320 h.p. at average low water stage. The water in the Frederick House is rather dark but wholesome. The small lakes occurring are generally spring lakes and seem to be connected underground by runs of muskeg in a north-west and south-east direction.

Fish and Game.

The Indians have depleted this country of game, which from appearances about numerous old camps, was very plentiful. In the river, maskinonge are to be had with the aid of the net and a species of small shad with the hook and line.

In the lakes that have not muskeg shores large pike are very plentiful and can be easily caught with the troll.

The magnetic variation is very variable, running from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west.

I submit with this report, field notes and traverse notes a general plan and a timber map.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. S. CODE.

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 34).

TOWNSHIP OF BRADBURN, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, December 5th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Bradburn, in the District of Algoma, performed under instructions from your Department dated May fifteenth, nineteen hundred and six.

This township is surveyed on the new method of survey approved by Order-in-Council of date April twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and six.

As instructed I commenced the survey at the north-east angle of the Township of Mabee, being at the intersection of Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's base and meridian lines surveyed last season; from this point I chained northerly along the meridian a distance of nine miles, giving the concessions thereon a uniform depth of forty-nine chains and fifty links, allowing fifty links for half road allowance on the north side of the base line, one chain for road allowance between each alternate concession, and fifty links for half road allowance on the south side of the north boundary line. My measurements along the meridian practically agreeing with that of Mr. Speight's, I adopted the iron posts planted by him at the third, sixth and ninth mile as the starting points for the lines in the centre of the road allowances between concessions four and five, eight and nine, and the north boundary respectively.

The west boundary I ran north astronomically from the iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Speight to mark the third mile on his base line. The east boundary I ran north astronomically from the iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Patten to mark the sixth mile on his base line.

All the concession lines, including the north boundary, were run due east and west astronomically from the proper points on Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's meridian to their intersections with the east and west boundaries of the township.

The side line in the centre of the road allowance between lots twenty-four and twenty-five I ran north astronomically from Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's base line

The side lines in the centres of the road allowances between lots six and seven, and twelve and thirteen, were run north and south astronomically from the proper points on the line in the centre of the road allowance between concessions two and three.

As will be seen by the plan, I did not run the side line in the centre of the road allowance between lots eighteen and nineteen through concessions one, two, three and four. I thought it better to leave lots eighteen and nineteen through these four concessions extend to the road allowance along the Mattagami River on either side, that part of the above side line through concessions five to twelve inclusive was run north and south astronomically from the proper point on the line in the centre of the road allowance between concessions six and seven.

To all the regular lots I gave a uniform width of twenty-five chains and twenty-five links, allowing a side road allowance of one chain between lots six and seven, twelve and thirteen, eighteen and nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-five, also a half road allowance of fifty links along the west side of the east boundary and along the east side of the west boundary.

Good durable wooden posts properly made marked and planted were placed along the concession lines between the lots one on the line itself as a guide post with the numbers of the lots on the east and west sides and R on the north and south sides, one fifty links north of the guide post and one fifty links south of the guide post with the numbers of the lots on the east and west sides and the number of the concession or R on the north and south sides as the case might be.

At the intersection of the centre line of the different concession road allowances with the centre line of the different side road allowances, good durable wooden posts were planted marked "R" on the north, south, east and west sides.

Good durable wooden posts were also planted at the angle of each of the four adjoining lots marked with the number of the concession on the north or south sides as the case might be, and the number of the lot on the east and west side, as the case might be, with R on the two sides facing the concession and side road allowances; these posts were planted at a distance of fifty links from the centre of the concession road allowance and fifty links from the centre of the side road allowance.

Where the front angle or angles of a lot came in a lake or in the Mattagami River, the posts were projected to the proper points on the north or south or on the north and south shores thereof, and planted at a perpendicular distance of one chain from high water mark; these posts were marked with the numbers of the lots on the east and west sides and the number of the concession or R facing the north or south sides, as the case may be, in order that these projected posts may be easily located; guide posts were planted on the shore north or south of the lot posts with the numbers only of the lots marked on the east and west sides and where trees were found near these guide posts they were blazed in a conspicuous manner.

A road allowance of one chain in perpendicular width is allowed for along each side of the Mattagami River through the township, also around all large lakes, and around all lakes cut by the concession and side road allowances; all these road allowances are delimited by durable wooden posts

planted on the lines of survey at a perpendicular distance of one chain from high water mark, with the letter R marked on the side facing the road allowance.

To all the posts, with the exception of the guide posts and those defining a road allowance along lakes or rivers suitable bearing trees were taken properly marked and recorded.

To make the survey permanent in case of fire, iron posts of the following dimensions were planted at the following points:—

An iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter at the north-east angle of the township marked "Bradburn" on the south-west side and the letter "R" on the south-east and west sides.

An iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter at the north-west angle of the township, marked "Bradburn" on the south-east side and the letter "R" on the north, south, east and west sides.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter at the intersection of the north boundary line with the line in the centre of the road allowance between lots twelve and thirteen, marked "Con. XII" on the south side and the letter "R" on the south, east and west sides.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter on the east boundary line at its intersection with the line in the centre of the road allowance between concessions six and seven, marked "Con. VII" on the north side, "Con. VI" on the south side, and the letter "R" on the north, south, east and west sides.

The intersections of the centre lines of the road allowance between lots twelve and thirteen with concessions six and seven falling in Shallow Lake, an iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted at the intersection of the centre line of the road allowance between lots twelve and thirteen with the north limit of the road allowance on the north shore of said lake, marked "Con. VII" on the north side and the letter "R" on the north, south, east and west sides.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted on the west boundary line at its intersection with the line in the centre of the road allowance between concessions six and seven, marked "Con. VII" on the north side, "Con. VI" on the south side, and the letter "R" on the north, south, east and west sides.

On the iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Patten, which post marks the south-east angle of the township "Bradburn" was marked on the north-west side and the letter "R" on the north, south, east and west sides.

An iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter was planted at the south-west angle of the township marked "Bradburn" on the north-east side, and the letter "R" on the north, south, east and west sides.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted on the south boundary line at its intersection with the line in the centre of the road allowance between lots twelve and thirteen, marked "Con. I" on the north side and the letter "R" on the north, south, east and west sides.

The chief feature of the Township of Bradburn is the Mattagami River which enters the township from the south on lot eighteen and flowing west of north leaves it at lot twenty-seven, concession twelve. It is a fine stream, being from five to ten chains in width with good current and a depth of from five to fifteen feet, with vegetation as a general rule almost to the water's edge. Numerous rapids and falls occur on the river in its course through the township, the most notable of which are Loon Rapids on lot eighteen, concession three; Yellow Falls on lot twenty-one, concession six;

Island Falls on lots twenty-three and twenty-four, concessions six and seven. I made a careful survey and estimate of the power available at each of the above points, full particulars of which will be found in the notes. There are a few small islands in the river in the township which are of little value either for agriculture or as summer resorts.

The east branch of the Muskego River flows north-westerly through the south-westerly part of the township; it is a stream having an average width of about one chain and a depth of from three to five feet, with a rather sluggish current. I do not consider it of a sufficiently navigable nature to allow any reservation for a road along its shores.

Several lakes, some of which have considerable area, occur in the various parts of the township; as a rule these lakes are shallow with low shores, and are connected by small creeks.

That portion of the township lying west of the Mattagami River is of a more or less rolling character timbered with spruce up to sixteen inches in diameter, Balm of Gilead up to twenty inches in diameter, poplar, white birch and balsam of average size and quality, dead and decaying tamarac with alder and willow underbrush and considerable windfall throughout. The soil of the uplands is of a rich black loam from ten to twelve inches in depth, free from stone, with clay sub-soil in the lowlands and swamps, which, owing to the nature of the country here, can be readily drained. The soil is black muck with clay sub-soil, free from stone.

That portion of the township lying east of the Mattagami River may be described as a generally level or gently undulating country, timbered with spruce up to fourteen inches in diameter, with birch, poplar, balsam and balm of gilead of average size and quality. In this portion of the township there is a considerable area covered with spruce and tamarac swamps; all these swamps, however, admit of easy drainage.

On the uplands the soil is a rich black loam from ten to twelve inches in depth, with clay sub-soil free from stone.

A few small outcroppings or rock (Huronian) are to be met with along the Mattagami River at the various falls and rapids.

No traces of minerals were discovered. The average magnetic variation I found to be eight degrees and thirty minutes west. All the lines of survey were, however, run north and south and east and west astronomically entirely independent of the magnetic needle, the total area of the township being within one and one-half acres of the theoretic area of a nine mile township surveyed under this system in that latitude.

Taking the township as a whole, I would consider fully sixty per cent. suitable for immediate settlement, and I have no doubt that with proper drainage, which can be easily effected, nearly all the remaining of the forty per cent. can be made suitable for farming purposes.

Two trial lines of the proposed Transcontinental Railway crosses the township in a north-westerly direction. I think, however, as the location of the road in that locality has not yet been decided upon, that it would only confuse the returns to show these lines in the field notes or on the plan.

Fish, game and fur of the usual kind common to this section of the province are to be found in abundance.

Wild fruit such as strawberries, raspberries, etc., were fairly plentiful.

Frequent observations for azimuth were taken on Polaris at elongation, also solar observations for latitude, records of which will be found in the notes.

Trusting that this report, with the accompanying plans, field notes, etc., of the survey will be found complete and satisfactory to your Department,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. W. FITZGERALD,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 35.)

TOWNSHIP OF SYDERE, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

HAMILTON, ONT., Dec. 11th, 1906.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions dated the 15th of May, 1906, to survey the Township of Sydere, west of the Mattagami River, in the District of Algoma, I have the honor to report as follows:—With as little delay as possible I secured the services of two experienced field assistants, Messrs. W. M. Stewart and F. W. Paulin, together with fifteen other men, and provided with five large Peterborough canoes, we assembled at Metagama Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the 6th of June. Thence we proceeded by way of Lakes Muskegogoma and Minnisinagua to Fort Mattagami, and from there followed the Mattagami River route to the mouth of the Muskego Creek.

In passing it may be mentioned that the Mattagami River affords an excellent canoe route thus far.

Though containing numerous rapids and falls, the portages are not long as a rule, and between the portages the water in the river is good for canoes or small boats.

Several of the falls on the Mattagami afford very excellent water powers which should prove of great value in the future development of the country. The Muskego Creek is of but little consequence, as it is too small to afford either a practical boat route above the forks or permanent power for development purposes.

We managed to work our canoes up the Muskego as far as the forks without much difficulty. The forks occur upon lot four or five in the ninth concession of Sydere, and here on the 18th of June, upon a point on the east bank of the stream, we made a secure cache of our supplies. We had thus occupied twelve days in covering the distance and transporting our supplies from Metagama Station to the Township of Sydere, and no time was lost in the undertaking.

With light canoes we now worked our way up the east branch of the Mushego until we reached the road allowance between concessions four and five in the Township of Bradburn recently run by O. L. S. Fitzgerald.

Here canoes were cached and our necessary outfit portaged westerly and south-westerly and camp made on the south end of lot I in the fourth concession of Sydere.

Our east boundary was found to have been already run by Mr. Fitzgerald, so the commencement of our survey was made in rechainning and posting our south boundary and in running the concession line between II and III, which was turned off from the east boundary on an assumed course four minutes north of west so as to make a straight chord to the west boundary.

By astronomical observation the true course of this line was afterwards found to be north 89 degrees 58 min. west, and the line was deflected two minutes to the south at the side road between lots 12 and 13 and carried through to the west boundary where it struck nine links south of Speight's one and one-half mile tally. In running this concession line westerly, as with others throughout the township, the fronts of all lots on both sides of the road as well as on the centre lines were made and posted in uniform widths of 25.25 chains, excepting adjoining the east and west boundaries where some broken distances were made.

From these posts so planted at uniform distance upon the concession roads, the side roads were run and opened out from south to north and the adjacent concessions made of equal depth between the several concession roads, but no posts were planted at the blind lines on the side roads.

At the intersection of all concession and side roads wooden posts marked to indicate their respective lots and concessions were planted at the several lot corners as well as at the intersection of centre lines.

In order to make the survey more permanent in case of fire, nine iron posts were planted as follows: At the centre of road intersections at each of the four corners of the township posts, one and seven-eighths inches in diameter and three feet long, marked with the names of adjoining townships and "R" on each of the four sides.

At the centre of road intersections between lots twelve and thirteen and the north and south boundaries, as well as road between concessions six and seven, iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter and three feet long and marked as follows: That on the north boundary, "Con. XII" on the south side, and "R" on the four sides; that on the road allowance between concessions six and seven, "Con. VII" on the north and "R" on the four sides; that on the south boundary, "Con. I" on the north and "R" on the four sides; and in the centres of the road intersections on the east and west boundaries between concessions six and seven iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter and three feet long and marked "Con. VII" on the north and "R" on the four sides.

Astronomical observations were taken from time to time in order to determine true courses of lines.

The general character of the country may be described as rolling rather than hilly, the higher lands being chiefly wooded by white poplar and some white spruce and birch, whereas the lower lying portions are more or less swampy and wooded with black spruce and occasional clumps of cedar.

Few rock exposures occur upon the township, those noted being in the north and north-western parts where several exposures of granite were noted. Granite also makes its appearance at several points along the banks of the Muskego Creek.

With these few exceptions the surface of the township is composed of alluvial clay, sandy clay and muskeg with clay subsoil.

[Some choice sections occur in various parts of the township, but as a whole, for agricultural purposes I would class Sydere as only medium.] The

Township of Sydere is heavily wooded with the following varieties of timber named in the order of their abundance: Black spruce, white poplar, white spruce, white birch, tamarac, Balm of Gilead and cedar. [A few large white spruce occur in various localities suitable for milling purposes, but they are not found in sufficiently large numbers to warrant the setting aside of the township as a timber reserve, but there is sufficient white spruce timber to supply the demand for local building purposes, and the township as a whole is well covered with pulpwood and fuel.

Several preliminary lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway pass through or close to the Township of Sydere, and when this road is constructed it will furnish a convenient means of access and shipping facilities for local products. Sydere is fairly well watered by the Muskego and a few other small creeks and little lakes, all of which contain good water.

In regard to climate, I have to report that two nights during the first week in July heavy frosts were experienced.

Some varieties of game, particularly moose, were observed to be abundant.

Throughout the survey particular care was exercised at all times to prevent the occurrence of forest fires, and I am glad to be able to say that none were started by us.

I have now had prepared under my direction a copy of field notes, including astronomical observations, affidavit *re* settlers and oaths of chainmen, a plan of township on mounted paper and a timber plan on tracing linen, all of which, together with account in triplicate, are submitted herewith.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. W. TYRRELL.

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,

Toronto.

(Appendix No. 36).

TOWNSHIP OF CALDER, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

ORILLIA, December 31st, 1906.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received from you bearing date of May 15th, 1906, for the survey of the Township of Calder, in the District of Algoma, our party left Metagama in canoes on the nineteenth day of June following, having experienced some delay in outfitting, and procuring proper men to carry out the work. The route followed was the same as that of previous years via the Hudson Bay Post, at Mattagami, and thence following the waters of the Mattagami River to Loon Portage, in the Township of Bradburn. At this point we cached our canoes and proceeded to pack the supplies over the portage trail to the Driftwood River or Creek which passes from south to north through the above township of Calder. The water in all the streams traversed en route was found to be exceptionally high for this season of the year, but was rapidly

falling as we travelled north. As we found that O. L. S. Fitzgerald had already commenced the boundary line between the Townships of Calder and Bradburn, we at once began operations. On the first of August we had the misfortune to have our camps totally destroyed by fire, and were forced to return to civilized limits to procure clothing and a new camp outfit. This incident with its attendant evils consumed much valuable time, and it was the beginning of September before we were again in the field. The origin of the fire we were unable to ascertain, as the cook who was absent from the camp for a short time, states that all fires were extinguished before his leaving, and the chainmen who visited the camp in the interval, say that no sign of fire was visible. The fire scorched an area of perhaps four acres, the damage to timber being infinitesimal, its only serious effect being the destruction of the camp as above stated. The weather throughout the season was exceptionally warm and dry, the woods resembling a huge tinder-box, requiring the utmost care and vigilance to prevent a conflagration. This has been the only season we have experienced in that part of the country where any difficulty was found in obtaining an abundant supply of water when working on the lines. By the end of the first week in October, the weather, which had continued up to that time exceptionally mild and summerlike, took a decidedly colder turn, with snow storms and freezing temperature, and although we were almost finished, we deemed it advisable to send out the main body of the party with the canoes by the route traversed in coming in, four of us remaining to finish and travel over the Transcontinental Railway trail to Abitibi River, and thence up that stream, and the Black River to MacDougal's Falls, to which point the T. & N. O. Railway had been graded.

In accordance with the instructions above referred to, the lots in this township were laid out with a frontage of 25.25 chains, a road allowance of one chain in perpendicular width being laid out between lots 6 and 7, 12 and 13, 18 and 19, 24 and 25, and on the several boundaries, and a similar road allowance between concessions II-III, IV-V, etc., at intervals of two concessions. The concession lines were run due east and west, and the side lines due north and south astronomically in the centre of the road allowances. On the lines in the centre of the concession road allowances, and the north and south boundaries posts were planted at the intersections of the several lot lines, and marked with the proper lot numbers from number one at the east to number twenty-eight at the westerly boundary; and at the intersections of the various side lines with four R's. At a distance of fifty links north and south of these lines where such point fell within the township, posts were also planted at the several lot corners, and marked with the lot and concession numbers to which each referred, and R. fronting the road allowance in accordance with the system of double fronts. No posts were planted on the side lines to mark the blind concessions. Road allowance posts were also planted where necessary to mark the road allowances around lakes. In addition to the wooden posts above referred to, iron posts were planted or marked at the intersections of the road allowances (centre lines), at the following points:—At the four angles of the township, iron posts one and seven-eighths inches in diameter marked with the name "Calder" facing diagonally into the township, and four R's.; on the side line between lots 12-13 on the south boundary, on the line between concessions VI-VII, and at the north boundary, posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter, marked with concession numbers and four R's.; and on the line between concessions VI-VII, at the east and west boundaries. The lines in the centre of the road allowances on the north

and east boundaries intersect directly at the water's edge of the small lake at that place, a steep hill rising from the water, but as this was a firm sandy soil, and we concluded that the post at this point could be planted securely enough to be safe from ice, it was planted directly at the intersection; this course being considered preferable to marking it as a witness post. Two bearing trees were marked for this post.

This township throughout its area has a gently undulating character just sufficient to produce effectual natural drainage, the only rough land being at the north-easterly corner where steep ridges and ravines cover but a small area. This latter part is occupied by an old brule. The fire appears to have swept from the east, and extends but a very short distance west of the boundary.

[The soil is uniformly of excellent quality, being clay and clay loam with generally a light deposit of black mould, and in the lower lands a considerable peaty deposit overlying it.] In only one or two instances was sandy soil encountered and then only locally and of shallow depth, and in only one or two cases was the clay found to bake on exposure to fire heat, [This township is by far the most readily adaptable to agricultural purposes that we have yet been called upon to survey, owing to its uniformly rolling and well drained surface.]

The main drainage channel is formed by the Driftwood River or Creek flowing in an almost due north course, and following closely the side line between lots twenty-four and twenty-five. This stream expands to a width of about two chains through the northerly half of the township, a width out of all proportion to the volume of water passing through, as in August last the flow might easily have been passed through a pipe of twenty inches in diameter. It is held up at intervals by natural dams of boulders forming small rapids, and which, if removed, would greatly reduce its size and increase its carrying capacity. The banks along this stream are uniformly good, poplar and birch growing quite up to the edge, which would not occur if much overflowing occurred. The balance of township is also well drained by smaller streams flowing mostly towards the North. Only a few lakes, mostly of small size and shallow, were met with; the only one deserving special mention, owing to the crystal purity of its water, being that at the extreme north-east. The water in all the streams and small lakes met with was of good quality, but an extremely dry season rendered some of the former somewhat muddy, and of scarcely perceptible current.

Spruce forms the chief timber, and is usually of small size, seldom exceeding twelve inches in diameter. Poplar, white birch and tamarac of small size are also plentiful, and occasionally balsam. In only a few places was any quantity of timber of a merchantable size met with, notably through concession VII, along the easterly boundary where large birch, poplar and spruce occur in diameter up to twenty inches. As a whole the township cannot be considered as a valuable timber prospect, but will furnish abundance for domestic supply. The bush is generally thick, and crowded with undergrowth of alder, small cedar, balsam and moosewood. A thick growth of elderberry was noticed for the first time in the north-east corner, near the lakes on the burnt ground.

No rock outcrops were met with in the township.

Numerous signs of beaver in large numbers were evident in the large number of dams on all suitable streams. Some of these dams were of large size, but although some fresh work was met with, by far the greater number of beaver appear to have been killed out. Large meadows and the numerous dams attest the former activity of the animal, and from the abundant supply of

easily accessible food still available, it would not appear that starvation had driven them out. Bears were found to be exceptionally plentiful as we discovered to our cost, these animals taking away a large cache of provisions, carrying the full bags of flour, &c., bodily off into the woods, and no doubt discussing their contents at leisure. Mink seemed plentiful along the Driftwood, as also the other fur-bearing animals native to the country. Nearly all the small lakes and streams appear to be inhabited by fish, chiefly pike.

A party of Transcontinental engineers were at work in the township, and a large number of lines have been run in various parts. Only those lines were noted which we understand to be practically on the final location. In the southerly part of the township a considerable fluctuation was noticed in the magnetic meridian, the variation reading from two to fifteen degrees west, but north of the line between concessions two and three, the compass needle appeared remarkably steady, and from a large number of readings the normal variation appears to be about nine and one-half degrees west.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servants,

(Signed) CAVANA & WATSON,

Ontario Land Surveyors.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 37).

TOWNSHIP OF DUFF, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

ORILLIA, April 21st, 1906.

SIR,—In keeping with instructions received from you for the survey of the Townships of Duff and Lucas, in the District of Algoma, we proceeded to carry out the same with all possible celerity. The route followed to reach the Township of Lucas has been described in our report on the survey of that township, the present township being approached through it from the west. For reasons also stated in the above report, it was necessary to prosecute the work in the winter, but as the ground was not frozen even when we had finished the work, no difficulty was experienced in properly planting the posts on the survey lines.

The several concession lines were run due east and west and the side lines due North and South astronomically, the South boundary was re-chained and posts planted at the angles of the several lots, the mile posts planted by Ontario Land Surveyor T. J. Patten being taken as starting points for the several side lines. In this work and throughout the survey a steel band chain eight chains in length was used and was found to be well adapted for the level character of the country, giving uniform and satisfactory results. In some cases a few links difference has been made from the chaining previously done on the outline, and in such cases our own measurements have been shown. The north boundary was not re-chained, the distances shown on the plan on this line being deduced from the connections with the mile posts planted thereon by O. L. S. Patten. Wooden posts were planted on the lines at the front of the several concessions to mark the boundaries between lots, and were marked in the manner prescribed for single-fronted

concessions, the lot numbers being placed on east and west sides, and the concession numbers on north and south sides at side line intersections, and on the north side only on posts marking the boundary between the lots in each block. In addition to the wooden posts iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter, marked in a similar manner to the wooden posts, were planted at the following points: on the line between Concessions III. and IV., at its intersection with the easterly boundary of the township; at its intersection with the line between lots six and seven; at its intersection with the westerly boundary of the township. As the line between lots six and seven intersects the north boundary in a lake, an iron post was planted near the southerly shore and marked on the south side "W. P. 54," 65, on the east "VI," and on the west "VII." The iron post planted by O. L. S. Patten at the end of his ninth mile on the base line forming the southerly boundary of this township, was marked on the east side "VI," on the west "VII," and on the north "Con. I." The iron post planted by O. L. S. Patten on the line between the Districts of Nipissing and Algoma to mark the north-east angle of the Township of Tully and the south-east angle of the Township of Duff, was marked on the north-west "Duff," and on the north "Con. I." The iron post planted by O. L. S. Niven at the 150th mile on the above district line, being at the north-east angle of the Township of Duff, was marked on the south-west side "Duff," on the south side "Con. VI," and on the west "I." The iron post planted by O. L. S. Patten at the end of his sixth mile, being the south-west angle of the Township of Duff, was marked on the north-east "Duff," on the north-west "Lucas," on the north "Con. I," on the east "I." and on the west "XII." An iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter was planted where the line between the Townships of Duff and Lucas intersects the northerly boundary of the same, and was marked on the south-east "Duff," on the south-west "Lucas," on the south "Con. VI," on the east "XII," and on the west "I."

For purposes of description, a line drawn from the intersection of the side line between lots two and three with the southerly boundary to the intersection of the line between lots seven and eight with the northerly boundary of the township divides the township into two distinct areas. West of this line is found a generally level or gently rolling country timbered chiefly with spruce of comparatively small diameter; while east of it the rolling character is more pronounced with the occurrence of ravines, larger timber and the occasional predominance of poplar and white birch as a factor in the forest growth. A string of small lakes marks this division and are peculiarly interesting owing to their nearly exact alignment, marking as it were a cleavage plane in the natural character of the country. In the immediate neighborhood of these lakes, notably that crossed by the line between Concessions II and III. the country to the east of Crawfish Lake (so named on account of its peculiar shape), and the small lakes crossed by the line between Concessions V and VI west of lot four, the country is high and somewhat rough and broken by ravines. This rough character, however, does not extend far on either side of the lakes and the area rendered unfit for cultivation on this account is insignificant. The drainage of the westerly area above referred to appears to move regularly toward the north-west through small creeks, the largest of which crosses the south boundary at the line between lots eight and nine and passes into the neighboring Township of Lucas, in the southerly part of the fourth concession. This latter creek has an average width of from fifty to sixty links and banks from six to ten feet high, with a moderate current. The area to the east appears to drain more directly into the Frederick House Lake. The water in both lakes

and small streams is clear and good. The soil throughout is clay and clay loam with, in a few places in the rolling country about the lakes, a slight sandy admixture, and has usually a considerable deposit of black vegetable mould overlying it and in common with the rest of the country is moss covered. There are some small areas of flat land forming the characteristic, semi-open swamps, with small scrubby clumps of spruce, which would require to be drained before they could be brought into a state of cultivation, but, as far as could be observed, no exceptional obstacles are offered to thorough drainage. The land is free from stone and offers good prospects to the agriculturist.

No rock outcrops nor indications of valuable minerals were observed. The entire land area is covered with forest, which is chiefly composed of spruce, and, excepting on the rolling lands and creek banks, seldom exceeding twelve or fourteen inches in diameter. Dead tamarac is scattered through it and a minor proportion of balsam, white birch and poplar, the last two rather rare and always small, excepting in the rolling country near the lakes. The north-eastern portion of the township, especially about Crawfish Lake and the small lakes to the north and north-west, contains some large and fine timber, spruce, tamarac and poplar of twenty inches in diameter being common, and also large white birch. A few specimens of the jack pine were also met with in the latter locality and about half a dozen trees of white pine, the latter punky and valueless. This township appears to have escaped fire in recent years, although in a few places the lines passed through a very thick and lusty growth of young spruce and tamarac, apparently an aftergrowth following a fire of distant date. The usual game of the country is to be found, although the moose (the staff of life for the Indian population) was absent, probably yarding in a more favorable locality. Few grouse were seen, although plentiful in the autumn. A single large covey of prairie chicken were met with. In fur-bearing animals marten appeared to be most plentiful.

The weather during the progress of this work was all that could be desired, "Buckskin weather" being the rule, and only on one or two occasions did the thermometer dip to 22 degrees. It was not till about Christmas time that we were forced to take to snowshoes, but after this the depth of snow increased rapidly and in the first week in January measured nearly four feet. The long tramp from this township to Biscotasing was extremely arduous, especially on the river stretches, where the snow lay deep, with an accumulation of slush from six inches to a foot in depth underneath, rendering the use of hand-drawn toboggans and sleighs so difficult that most of the party abandoned these and took to the pack strap in preference. It was a surprise to hear, when travelling along these river stretches with the mercury ranging well below zero, song birds pouring out notes closely resembling those of our canary with all the vim we are accustomed to hear from this June bird. The party, with the exception of one man, whom it was necessary to leave at Joe Moore's on account of frozen feet, arrived at Biscotasing on January the 19th of the present year.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) CAVANA & WATSON,

Ontario Land Surveyors.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 38).

TOWNSHIP OF LUCAS, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

ORILLIA, April 21st, 1906.

SIR,—Following your instructions for the survey of the Townships of Duff and Lucas, in the District of Algoma, bearing date of May 31st, 1905, we proceeded at once to make preparation to carry out the same. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining men capable of carrying out the work, and it was not until the 8th day of July that our party was in readiness to leave the railway. On the above date we left Metagama on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and followed the canoe route usually taken by parties entering the above district, over the waters tributary to the Spanish River south of the height of land, and to the Mattagami River north of it, passing on our way north the Hudson's Bay post of Matogami. In order to escape the long and difficult portages and shallow, snag-infested creeks leading from the Mattagami River to the Frederick House River by way of Porcupine Lake, we proceeded further down the river and approached the Township of Lucas from the west, packing in to the westerly boundary over the line between concessions two and three of the Township of Crawford. Work was commenced from the above boundary from the posts planted thereon by Ontario Land Surveyor T. J. Patten and developed in the usual manner, having regard to the special details set forth in the above mentioned instructions.

Owing to disaffection among the Indians employed, we could not finish the work during the season of open navigation and were compelled to return to the railway and organize a new party, and at the same time make preparation for a winter trip. All this consumed time, and it was not until the third day of January of the present year that the surveys outlined in the instructions above referred to were fully completed, and we were ready to face the long snowshoe trip that lay before us on the return journey.

Although a portion of the Township of Lucas was surveyed during the early winter, the season was exceptionally favorable, the early snowfall having prevented the frost from entering the ground, and posts were driven as readily as in summer. The concession lines were run due east and west and the side lines due north and south astronomically. Along the lines at the front of each concession wooden posts were planted to mark the angles of the several lots and were marked in the manner prescribed for single-fronted concessions. The south boundary was rechaind and posts planted at intervals of forty chains to mark the lot corner, the mile posts previously planted by O. L. S. Patten being taken as starting points for the several side lines. The north boundary was not rechaind, with the exception of that part crossing lots nine and ten, where there has apparently been an error in the original chaining. This part was rechaind and the corrected distance placed on the plan of the township. Other distances along the above line have been deduced from the connections with the mile posts planted thereon. In addition to the wooden posts iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter, marked with the concession numbers and lot numbers corresponding to their several positions, were planted at the following points: On the line between Concessions III and IV, at its intersection with the line between lots six and seven: and on the line between lots six and seven at its intersection with the northerly boundary of the township. The iron

post planted by O. L. S. Patten at the end of his 15th mile on the meridian forming the westerly boundary of the Township of Lucas, was marked "Con. IV" on the north side, "Con. III" on the south side, and "XII" on the east; and the iron post planted on the south boundary at the end of his third mile was marked "Con. I" on the north side, "VI" on the east, and "VII" on the west. An iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter was planted at the intersection of the boundary between the Townships of Lucas and Duff with their northerly boundary and marked on the east side "XII," on the west "I," on the south "Con. VI," on the south-east "Duff," and on the south-west "Lucas." The iron post planted by O. L. S. Patten at the end of his sixth mile and marking the south-east angle of the Township of Lucas and the south-west angle of the Township of Duff, was marked on the east side "XII," on the west "I," on the north "Con. I," on the north-east "Duff," and on the north-west "Lucas." The iron post marking the south-west angle of Lucas was marked on the north-east side "Lucas," on the north side "Con. I," and on the east side "XII." The iron post at the north-west angle of the township was marked on the south-east side "Lucas," on the south "Con. VI," and on the east "XII."

This township embraces a section of country of generally even or nearly level surface dipping toward the north, and, with the exception of a burnt area in the south-westerly part, and a few patches of partially open swamp, is thickly covered with forest. The main drainage appears to pass through two creeks, the principal one entering across the south boundary on lot eight and passing out across the north boundary on lot ten, thus having a general course a little west of north, and the other flowing north-westerly from the east boundary in concession three and crossing the north boundary on lot four. Both these creeks contain good water and ample banks and could be readily improved so as to furnish a means of transport for the timber of the country. We were informed by the native Indians that these creeks drain into the Frederick House River. No lakes were met with but the water supply is excellent and abundant, being contained in small creeks. On either side of the creek first above mentioned, through concessions I, II and III, the forest has been destroyed by fire of recent date. This burnt area probably includes thirteen or fourteen hundred acres.

The soil throughout is clay and clay loam, covered by a deposit of black vegetable mould of varying depth and having a growth of moss on the surface. It is free from stone, has good drainage facilities and is well adapted for agriculture. When ordinary improvements in the way of drainage are carried out, there will be no waste land in this township.

From an economical standpoint the forest is chiefly valuable as a producer of tie and pulp timber, although on the banks of creeks and rolling land larger trees are met with.

The spruce appropriates most of the available root space and generally ranges from six to twelve inches in diameter. Tamarac is next in importance, scattered among the spruce, in size from eight to sixteen inches and nearly all dead. Balsam is usually of small size and often replaces alder as a thick undergrowth. Poplar and white birch are sparsely scattered and unimportant, likewise cedar.

No rock outcrops were met with nor indication of valuable minerals.

The usual game and fur-bearing animals of the district are found here. Grouse were very plentiful in the autumn but were rarely seen after the snowfall. Signs of moose were observed, but this does not appear to be a favorite ground for these animals. Beaver occupy the creeks, but not, as far as observed, in considerable numbers, and the Indians report that large

numbers of these animals died throughout the country in the preceding spring from some unknown cause. Of the other fur-bearers, mink and marten are probably most numerous.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) CAVANA & WATSON,

Ontario Land Surveyors.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 39).

TOWNSHIP OF CARNEGIE, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

ORILLIA, March 26th, 1906.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received from you dated the thirty-first day of May, 1905, for the survey of the Townships of Carnegie and Reid, in the District of Algoma, the party organized for that purpose left Metagama on the eighth day of July following; some difficulty having been experienced in obtaining suitable men to carry out the work. The canoe route traversed was that usually taken by surveyors entering the above district, via the Hudson's Bay Post at Mattagami, and thence down the several lakes and streams forming the Mattagami River to the locality of the survey. Actual survey work was commenced on July 24th.

As it was found that the south boundary of the above township had not been run, but that the north boundary had been run by O. L. S. Fitzgerald, the survey was commenced from the latter, running the concession lines due east and west, and the side lines due south astronomically. A single row of posts was planted on the lines in front of the several concessions and were marked in the manner set forth in the above mentioned instructions for single fronted concessions, the numbers of the concessions to the south of the lines being marked on the posts only at the intersections of the side lines or boundaries. In addition to the wooden posts, iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter were planted at the following points:—On concession line "III" and "IV" at its intersection with the boundary between Carnegie and Reid, marked on the north side "Con. IV," on the south side "Con. III," on the east "XII," and on the west "I"; at its intersection with side line "6" and "7," marked on the north side "Con. IV," on the south side "Con. III," on the east "VI," and on the west "VII," at its intersection with the boundary between Carnegie and Prosser, marked on the north side "Con. IV," on the south side "Con. III," and on the west "I." Iron posts similar to the above were planted on the line between lots "6" and "7," at its intersection with the south boundary of the township, marked on the east side "VI," on the west side "VII," and on the north side "Con. I." The line between lots "6" and "7" intersecting the north boundary of the township at the iron post planted by O. L. S. Fitzgerald, this post was marked "Con. VI" on the south side. An iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter was

planted on the boundary between Carnegie and Reid at its intersection with the south boundary, and marked on the north-east side "Carnegie," on the north-west side "Reid," on the north "Con. I," on the east "XII," and on the west "I." The boundary between Carnegie and Reid intersects the north boundary at the iron post planted by O. L. S. Fitzgerald to mark the line between the Townships of Crawford and Mahaffy, and this post was marked on the south-east side "Carnegie," on the south-west side "Reid," on the south "Con. VI," on the east "XII," and on the west "I." The iron post at the north-east angle of the township was marked on the south-west side, "Carnegie."

The surface of the township is of a generally level character, dipping gently toward the north-west, and draining into the Mattagami River. It is traversed by two main streams, the first of these entering across the south boundary on lot eight, taking a north-westerly course to lot twelve, and thence northerly, joining the other principal stream on lot twelve, concession four. This second stream above referred to flows from lot one in the second concession in a north-westerly direction to its junction with the former, and thence across the westerly boundary of the township in the southerly part of concession five. Both the above streams have ample banks to accommodate a large volume of water, the valleys generally occupying a level of twenty-five to thirty-five feet below the adjacent land surface. Excellent drainage facilities are thus provided for all but the extreme north-east corner of the township. The water in these and all smaller streams is of excellent quality for drinking purposes. No lakes of any considerable extent were met with, the few small ponds encountered being shown on the plans returned herewith.

The soil over nearly the whole of the area embraced within the boundaries of this township is clay overlaid with a deposit of black vegetable mould, varying from a few inches to more than a foot in depth, and this in turn covered with moss. Some small areas of sandy loam were met with, and in places a shallow deposit of sand overlies the clay subsoil. [The whole is well adapted for agricultural purposes.]

No rock outcrops were met with nor any indication of valuable minerals. The entire area is occupied by forest with the exception of about sixteen hundred acres in the south-westerly part of the township which has been burnt over, leaving only small patches of green bush. [Spruce forms by far the greater part of the timber, and does not usually exceed twelve inches in diameter on the level bush lands, but on slopes and creek banks where the drainage is ample, numerous trees are met with of a diameter of twenty inches.] Tamarac also forms a considerable proportion of the forest, and although all but very young trees are dead, they are still sound in most cases, and for a few years to come would be available for tie timber, for which their size is in general suitable. Poplar is conspicuous only on the higher well drained lands, where it attains a diameter of about two feet. White birch occurs to some extent but generally of such small size as to be of little importance, the largest trees being observed on the rising ground on lots four and five in concession five. Balsam forms an important part of the forest growth, being generally ranked as an undergrowth, but, like the rest, attains larger dimensions on well drained land. Wherever this latter tree occurs in any size and quantity, windfall is the sure result, and the openings so made are quickly taken possession of by moosewood, alder and hazel. On lot five in concessions five and six, there is a clump of white pine containing probably one hundred trees in diameter

from fifteen to eighteen inches. This is the only place where this tree was observed.

In common with the surrounding country, numerous signs of moose were observed, and to a lesser extent of red deer. Grouse were very plentiful, and in some localities hares. Few signs of beaver were seen, probably on account of the lack of desirable food growth. Mink, marten and otter complete the list of valuable fur-bearing animals. A remarkable phenomenon not noticed in former years was the large numbers of wood mice. These little animals, of a size between the ordinary domestic mouse and the house rat, were everywhere in evidence, the moss being burrowed in every direction by their runways. One had only to stand a moment or two anywhere in the woods to see large numbers of these rodents moving about. Owls, hawks, ravens, whiskey-jacks, wood-peckers, crossbills, and many of the birds commonly seen in more southern latitudes, take up their summer homes in this locality.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHAS. E. FITTON,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 40).

TOWNSHIP OF REID, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

ORILLIA, March 26th, 1906.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received from you bearing date of May 31st, 1905, for the survey of the Townships of Carnegie and Reid, in the District of Algoma, I beg to submit herewith returns for the survey of the Township of Reid. The route of travel to reach this township has been described in the report on the survey of the Township of Carnegie. For similar reasons to those given in the latter report, the survey was begun from the northerly boundary run by O. L. S. Fitzgerald, and the concession lines run due west, and the side lines due south astronomically. A single row of posts was planted on the line at the front of each concession marked in the manner prescribed in the above instructions to govern single fronted concessions. In addition to the above wooden posts, iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter were planted at the following points:—On concession line III and IV at its intersection with the easterly boundary of the township, marked on the north side "Con. IV," on the south side "Con. III," on the east side "XII," and on the west side "I," at its intersection with the side line between lots six and seven marked on the north side "Con. IV," on the south side "Con. III," on the east "VI," and on the west "VII," and at its intersection with the westerly boundary marked on the north side "Con. IV," on the south side "Con. III," and on the east "XII," on the side line between lots six and seven, at its intersection with the south boundary marked on the north "Con. I," on the east "VI," and on the west "VII." As this side line intersects the north boundary of the township at the iron

post planted by O. L. S. Fitzgerald, this post was marked "Con. VI," on the south side, the proper lot numbers being already marked thereon. The iron post at the north-east angle of the township being the same planted by O. L. S. Fitzgerald to mark the line between the Townships of Crawford and Mahaffy, was marked on the south-west side "Reid," on the south side "Con. VI," and on the south-east side "Carnegie." The iron post planted by O. L. S. Fitzgerald at the south-west angle of Mahaffy was marked on the south-east side "Reid," and on the south side "Con. VI." An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted on the south boundary, at the line between Reid and Carnegie, marked on the north-east side "Carnegie," on the north-west side "Reid," on the north "Con. I," on the east "XII," and on the west "I." The iron post planted at the south-west angle of Reid by O. L. S. Niven, was marked on the north-east side "Reid," on the north "Con. I," and on the east "XII."

In running down side line between lots 4 and 5, it was found that through concessions III, II and I it would run close to the Mattagami River, leaving a narrow irregular strip of land to the east or west between the line and the river, the balance of the lot being on the other side of the river. As this strip would be practically useless to an owner across the river, it was deemed inadvisable to run this line across the above concessions, and it was accordingly discontinued at the line between concessions III and IV, the river being made the boundary between lots 4 and 5 through those concessions.

The Mattagami River flows through this township in nearly a due north course, its point of crossing the north boundary on lot two being only about one and a quarter miles farther east than where it enters across the south boundary, and between these points the channel is remarkably straight. It occupies a valley of from thirty to forty feet below the level of the surrounding country, and from fifteen to twenty chains across. The banks extend usually ten or twelve feet above the average water level, and in most places a bench of a few chains extends back to the sides of the valley. The river has an average width of about five chains, and a generally even current of about two miles per hour. There are no rapids or falls in its course through this township, but in places large numbers of boulders occupy the channel, and where these occur a swifter current runs, rendering careful navigation necessary. The banks are of clay, with an occasional outcrop of schist rock at the waters edge. A ledge of the latter extends nearly across the channel from the westerly bank a short distance above the line between concessions II and III. The rock outcrops do not rise high enough to form the banks, being deeply covered by the overlying clay, and are unimportant in extent. Pike and pickerel abound in some parts of the river, and although none were taken within the limits of this township, speckled trout (the genuine *S. Fontinalis*) were caught at points farther up and down the stream, at the foot of falls and rapids, and of a size and possessing fighting qualities that might well entice the enthusiastic angler over many miles of country to catch. A creek about one chain in width enters across the easterly boundary in the southerly part of concession five, and flows in a nearly due north direction across the north boundary, entering the main river about a mile lower down. This creek has a valley about twenty-five feet in depth, and a good current. Another creek, having a width of thirty to fifty links, traverses the westerly part of the township, taking an easterly course from lot twelve in concession one, till it reaches lot eight concession two, and thence northerly and westerly crossing the north boundary on lot twelve. This creek has a good current,

the banks running from four to ten feet in height above average water level, and affords a good drainage outlet for the surrounding lands. The Indians who hunt in this neighborhood say that this creek abounds in speckled trout, a statement that opportunity did not permit of verifying. The township as a whole is well watered, and the water of excellent quality.

The land surface in the vicinity of the Mattagami River, and especially on its easterly side, is broken by ravines running into the river, the balance being of a level or gently rolling character. The soil is clay and clay loam overlaid by a deposit of black vegetable mould varying from a few inches on the high land to more than a foot in the swamp areas. It is uniformly covered with moss. [Nearly all of this township is available and well suited for agricultural purposes, the flat lands offering no exceptional difficulties to drainage.]

Aside from the unimportant rock exposures already mentioned as occurring at the water level of the Mattagami River, the only rock outcrop noticed was on side line six and seven a short distance north of its intersection with the line between concessions three and four. Here the line passes over a rise some twenty feet above the surrounding land level, and covering but a small area. This rise is composed of schists resting at a steep angle with splashes of quartz. No indications of minerals of economic value were observed.

Of one character or another [the whole area is covered with forest, and for the greater part thickly timbered. Spruce forms the chief, and in many parts the only forest tree, especially in that part lying west of the above named river. This tree ranges from three inches in the undrained flats to nearly two feet in diameter on high rolling ground. There is a good deal of tamarac dead, but mostly sound, and well suited for railway ties. Poplar, white birch and balsam grow on the higher lands. East of the river where the country is cut by ravines and rolling, giving ample drainage, the timber is in general larger than on the west side, and contains a larger proportion of poplar, white birch and balsam, but also a great deal of windfall and thick undergrowth of alder, moosewood and hazel. Along the river bank there are some scattered large spruce and cedar, the latter having a diameter up to twenty-four inches, but generally short and very limby.

Abundant signs of the usual game of the country were seen, including moose and red deer. Grouse were numerous, and in fur-bearing animals mink and marten are especially plentiful.

As the notes of the north boundary of this township would be merely a repetition of those already furnished by O. L. S. Fitzgerald for the south boundary of Mahaffy, it has not been deemed necessary to repeat them. It will also be noticed that the magnetic declination has not been shown on plans. This was found to be exceedingly variable, and in notes of a careful transit traverse of the Mattagami River, the declination has been entered at each change station.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHAS. E. FITTON,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 41).

TOWNSHIP OF DARGAVEL, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

GUELPH, ONT., Nov. 12th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Dargavel, in the District of Algoma, made in accordance with instructions from your Department dated the 15th day of May, 1906. I proceeded to work by way of Biscotasing Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Mattagami River canoe route, leaving the railway on June 8th and arriving at the township on June 26th.

As instructed, I commenced the survey of the south boundary of the township at the six-mile post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Speight on the meridian line which forms the west boundary of this township and ran east astronomically, planting posts at regular intervals of forty chains apart.

The township was laid out into lots of 320 acres each, or thereabouts, in the usual way, the concession lines being run due east and west one mile apart and the side lines due north and south also one mile apart, that is, between alternate lots.

Wooden posts six inches square were planted on the concession lines every half mile. The mile posts, that is, those planted at the intersections of the lines, were marked with the numbers of the concessions on the north and south sides, and with the numbers of the lots on the east and west sides.

The half-mile posts were marked with the numbers of the lots on the east and west sides and the number of the concession to which they referred on the north side.

On the north boundary posts were planted only at the intersections of the side lines one mile apart, and were marked with the lot numbers on the east and west sides and the concession number on the south side.

An iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter was found alongside of the wooden post at the south-west angle of the township and was marked "Dargavel" on the north-east side, "Con. I" on the north side, and "Lot XII" on the east side. A similar iron post was found beside the wooden post at the north-west angle of the township and was marked with the name of the township on the south-east side, "Con. VI" on the south side and "Lot XII" on the east side. Iron posts one and seven-eighths inches in diameter were also planted beside the wooden posts at the south-east and north-east angles of the township. The former being marked "Dargavel" on the north-west side, "Con. I" on the north side, and "Lot I" on the west side, and the latter marked "Dargavel" on the south-west side, "Con. VI" on the south side, and "Lot I" on the west side.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was placed beside the wooden post at each of the following points: (1) On the south boundary at the line between lots six and seven and marked "Lot VI" on the east side, "Lot VII" on the west side, "Con. I" on the north side. (2) On the east boundary at the line between concessions three and four marked "Con. III" on the south side, "Con. IV" on the north side, "Lot I" on the west side. (3) At the intersection of the line between the third and fourth concessions with the line between lots six and seven, marked "Con. III" on the south side, "Con. IV" on the north side, "Lot VI" on the east side, "Lot VII" on the west side. (4) On the west boundary at the line between con-

cessions three and four, marked "Con. III" on the south side, "Con. IV" on the north side, "Lot XII" on the east side. (5) On the north boundary at the line between lots six and seven marked "Con. VI" on the south side, "Lot VI" on the east side, "Lot VII" on the west side.

The lines of the survey were well opened out and well blazed.

The land in the western part of the Township along the Mattagami River is rolling and is covered with mixed timber, a large percentage of which is tamarac, now dead and falling to the ground. Eastward from the river the land becomes level with an occasional low ridge of drier land.

The principal timber on the level land is spruce, which is mostly of fair size and good quality. This land is covered with a thick growth of moss, which holds the water and ice and thereby gives the country a swampy appearance. In general there is a gentle slope to this land, so that when the timber is removed and the moss burned off it will be found to be fairly dry and easily drained.

In the north-east corner of the township, part of the land is swampy and the timber small, and considerable drainage will be needed to fit the land for pasturage.

The Mattagami River enters the township in lot eleven of the first concession, flows north through lot eleven of the second concession, then turns to the west and leaves the township near the middle of the third concession. It re-enters the township in lot twelve of concession four, but leaves it again in the same lot. It again enters the township at the south-west corner of lot twelve of the sixth concession and flows north through that lot to the north boundary of the township. This river is here a large stream, averaging over five chains in width and is of considerable depth and flows with a good current. The other streams in the township are small.

There are no rock exposures except a very small one on the right bank of the river in Lot "XII," "Con. IV."

[The township, on the whole, is a fairly good one and with a moderate amount of drainage practically the whole of it can be utilized for agricultural purposes.]

Game is not plentiful; some moose were seen and traces of caribou, but no red deer. There are a few beavers on the small streams but no large colonies.

The variation of the magnetic needle ranged from seven to about eight degrees west of north.

Accompanying this report are the field notes of the survey and a plan of the township with a timber plan.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES HUTCHEON,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 42).

TOWNSHIP OF LENNOX, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

GUELPH, ONT., Dec. 18th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Lennox, in the District of Algoma, made in accordance with instructions from your Department dated the 15th day of May, 1906.

Immediately after completing the survey of Dargavel, I proceeded with the survey of this township by producing the south boundary east astronomically to intersect the meridian line run by O. L. S. Patten in 1904.

Posts were planted on this south boundary at regular intervals of 40 chains apart, the excess in distance, amounting to 38 links, being added to lot number two. The side lines were run due north from alternate posts on this boundary, that is, one mile apart. The concession lines were run due east also one mile apart.

Wooden posts six inches square were planted on the concession lines every half mile, dividing the township into lots of 320 acres or thereabouts. The mile posts were marked with the concession numbers on the north and south sides and the lot numbers on the east and west sides. The half-mile posts were marked with the number of the concession on the north side and the numbers of the lots on the east and west sides.

An iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter was placed beside the wooden post at each of the four corners of the township and were marked in the following manner, so far as they referred to this township: That at the south-west corner was marked "Lennox" on the north-east side, "Con. I" on the north side, "Lot XII" on the east side. That at the south-east corner was marked "Lennox" on the north-west side, "Con. I" on the north side, "Lot I" on the west side, and also "Nesbitt" on the south-west side, "Con. VI" on the south side, according to instructions.

That at the north-east corner was marked "Lennox" on the south-west side, "Con. VI" on the south side, "Lot I" on the west side. That at the north-west corner was marked "Lennox" on the south-east side, "Con. VI" on the south side, "Lot XII" on the east side, and "Dargavel" on the south-west side.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was placed beside the wooden post at each of the following points: (1) On the south boundary at the line between lots six and seven and marked "Lot VI" on the east side, "Lot VII" on the west side, "Con. I" on the north side. (2) At the intersection of the line between concessions III and IV with the line between lots six and seven marked "Con. III" on the south side, "Con. IV" on the north side, "Lot VI" on the east side, "Lot VII" on the west side. (3) On the west boundary at the line between concessions III and IV marked "Con. III" on the south side, "Con. IV" on the north side, "Lot XII" on the east side. (4) On the north boundary at the line between lots six and seven marked "Con. VI" on the south, "Lot VI" on the east side, "Lot VII" on the west side. The survey lines were well opened out and well blazed.

The south-western part of the township is well drained by two streams of about equal size, which unite to form Driftwood Creek. The east branch enters the township in lot six, concession one, and the west branch enters in lot eleven, concession one. These streams converge as they flow northward and unite in lot nine, concession four, forming a good stream which flows

nearly due north and leaves the township at the line between lots nine and ten. The land in the western part of the township is moderately level and the most of it is covered with a thick growth of moss. In the eastern part of the township the land is a little more rolling and is drained by a small stream which enters in lot one, concession two, and flows north-westerly, crossing the north boundary at lot six. The soil is a clay loam and on the rolling land it is first class. Where the land is level the thick growth of moss retains the water and gives the country a swampy appearance, which will disappear to a very large extent when the land is cleared. The largest area of wet land is on the south boundary of lots three, four and five, which are mostly swamp. The timber on this land is small and thin. The soil is a black muck of considerable depth and the ground water stands within a few inches of the surface.

This land can probably be drained without much difficulty into the east branch of Driftwood Creek. A few other similar swamps are found in different parts of the township, but they are not extensive in area.

With a moderate amount of drainage, practically the whole of this township will be available for agricultural or pasturage purposes.

There is no rock and the only boulders observed were in the bed of the east branch of Driftwood Creek.

The timber in the eastern and western parts of the township is principally spruce of good quality and fair size. On the dry land there is also some good white birch, balsam and poplar.

In the central part of the township, extending from the south boundary to the north and comprising nearly one-third of its area, the land had been burned over a number of years ago and is now grown up with a thick growth of small spruce and tamarac, the latter of which is now mostly dead.

Accompanying this report are the field notes of the survey, a plan of the township and a timber plan.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES HUTCHEON,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 43).

TOWNSHIP OF AUBIN, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

LISTOWEL, Dec. 10th, 1906.

SIR.—In pursuance with instructions dated May 15th, 1906, from the Honorable the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, I beg leave to submit the following report. I proceeded with as little delay as possible to survey the Township of Aubin in the District of Algoma. I encountered some difficulty at the outset in getting good canoe men for my journey in. I also found that canoes of the proper size were hard to get, Peterboroughs 19 feet in length and having a capacity of from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, are the best

for a surveyor's use in that part of the Province. I obtained most of my supplies from the Hudson's Bay Company at Biscotasing, and found them reliable to deal with. On June 6th I left Toronto by C. P. Railway and arrived at Biscotasing on June 7th. On June 9th I left Biscotasing with 6,000 pounds of provisions and outfit, with six canoes and fourteen men, and on July 3rd arrived at O. L. S. Nivens' base line on the Mattagami River, a distance of about 200 miles. In travelling this distance there are about seven-teen portages to cross, varying in length from about three chains to one and three-quarter miles; eleven of these portages are south of the height of land and six are north. After surveying the Township of Nesbitt, on August 15th, I commenced the Township of Aubin by running north from the south boundary between lots two and three and then running west from the east boundary between concessions one and two, and finished the township on September 21st. During the time of this township the weather was hot and dry, rain fell on five days, a heavy thunder storm occurring on the 16th. While in this township we camped on the west bank of the Mattagami River and occupied two cabins built by the Grand Trunk Pacific people and used as a cache. They afterwards built other caches about twenty miles farther down the river. Behind one of these caches one day my men discovered some green peas almost ripe, full grown and of a good sample; evidently the seed had been thrown out by the previous occupants of the cabin. This is one proof that the country is productive. On our trip out in the fall we stopped at Joe Moore's cabin on the river. This cabin is about forty miles south of O. L. S. Niven's base line and is about on the edge of the clay belt. Mr. Moore is one of the oldest settlers in this part of the country. He has a good garden surrounding his cabin and every year grows a lot of vegetables. This year he had about sixty bags of potatoes, which were of good quality and a splendid crop. The iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter and three feet long planted alongside a wooden post at the south-east angle of the Township of Aubin is marked "Aubin" on the north-west side, "Nesbitt" on the north-east side, "Con. I" on the north side, "XII" on the east side, and "I" on the west side. The wooden post is similarly marked.

The iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter and three feet long, planted alongside a wooden post at the north-east angle of the Township of Aubin, is marked "Aubin" on the south-west side, "Nesbitt" on the south-east side, "Con. VI" on the south side, "XII" on the east side, and "I" on the west side. The wooden post is similarly marked.

The wooden post planted at the south-west angle of the Township of Aubin is marked "Aubin" on the north-east side, "XII" on the east side, and "Con. I" on the north side.

The iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter and three feet long planted alongside a wooden post at the north-west angle of the Township of Aubin is marked "Aubin" on the south-east side, "Dargavel" on the north-east side, "XII" on the east side, and "Con. VI" on the south side. The wooden post is similarly marked.

The iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter planted alongside a wooden post on the east boundary of the township, on the line between concessions three and four, is marked "Con. III" on the south side, "Con. IV" on the north side, and "I" on the west side. The wooden post is similarly marked. The iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter planted alongside a wooden post on the south boundary of the township, on the side line between lots six and seven, is marked "Con. I" on the north side, "VI" on the east side, and "VII" on the west side. The wooden post is similarly

marked. The iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter planted alongside a wooden post on the west boundary of the township, where the line between concessions three and four intersects it, is marked "Con. III" on the south side, "Con. IV" on the north side, and "XII" on the east side. The wooden post is similarly marked.

The iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter planted alongside a wooden post on the north boundary of the township, where the side line between lots six and seven intersects it, is marked "Con. VI" on the south side, "VI" on the east side, and "VII" on the west side. The wooden post is similarly marked.

The iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter planted alongside a wooden post, at the centre of the township where the side line between lots six and seven intersects the concession line between concessions three and four, is marked "Con. III" on the south side, "Con. IV" on the north side, "VI" on the east side, and "VII" on the west side. The wooden post is similarly marked.

Under the head of timber I beg to report the following:—The kinds of timber found in this township are, in order of their relative abundance, black spruce, poplar, tamarac, balsam, white birch, balm of gilead, white spruce and cedar. The black spruce is much harder in its nature than the white, and the limbs grow downward and are always thicker on one side of the tree; the bark of the black is much rougher than that of the white, and the wood is much darker in color. The limbs of the white spruce are more evenly distributed around the tree and have not the same tendency to grow downward as that of the black. [The bulk of the timber in this township is black spruce, but the best of it is scattered all over, and not any great quantity in any one place. Small black spruce is the only kind of timber I found growing in the muskegs. There is also a great quantity of poplar in this township and is found on slightly higher ground, the best of it also being scattered over the township, but all of it is of sufficient size for pulpwood and the best of it is suitable for lumber. There is quite a quantity of it along the banks of the Mattagami River. With regard to tamarac, I found that nearly all of this kind of timber is half dead, and there seemed to be very little green foliage on the trees. I cannot explain this unless it might be caused by a succession of either dry or wet seasons. The balsam I found was mostly of small dimensions and only suitable for pulpwood. The white birch, which grows on higher land, is mostly of smaller dimensions, but is good sound timber. Some patches of white birch I found growing along the banks of the Mattagami River. With regard to cedar and white spruce, I would say that the best of it is found along the river, but there is very little of it in the township. The largest and best timber in this township is found along the banks of the river, and I would suggest that one mile back on each side of the river for the whole length of the township be reserved for lumbering. There are no rapids or waterfalls on the river in this township, but there is one place you will see marked in the field notes where there are a few rocks in the channel. There are no bad places in the river. The average current would be about two miles an hour. In July when we arrived at O. L. S. Nivens' base line the river was high, and within about three feet of the top of the bank. In September when we returned to civilization the water was from three to four feet lower. In coming out we had in many places to get out of our canoes and pull them up over the rocks on account of the water being so low. In both the Townships of Aubin and Nesbitt we saw considerable big game, moose, caribou and red deer, also plenty of rabbits and partridge. Just below the Wawaitan portage, at the lower end

of Lake Mattagami, where a small stream enters the river, there is a spot where brook trout are very plentiful; some were caught this summer weighing three pounds.

Under the head of soil, I beg to report that I found it to be clay and clay loam. In the swamps there is a heavy growth of moss, then from 6 to 18 inches of black muck before you reach the clay. This muck holds the water like a sponge, and often to get water we required to dig down into the clay and the water would run down out of the muck into the hole. The water in this township is good. * Clay loam I found on the higher land, where the coating of moss was very thin. In the muskegs, where nothing but black spruce grows, I found a thin layer of moss, then the muck about six inches in depth and then the clay. These muskegs are not very wet and they all have solid clay bottoms, and can hardly be called true muskegs. The land can easily be cleared as the roots of the trees do not penetrate the clay, but seem to run along between the clay and the muck, and once the land is burnt over and drained, the stumps can be easily moved. The country, although flat and level, can easily be drained into the Mattagami River. The banks of the river in the fall, when the water is low, will average seven feet in height. There is a strip of land along each side of the river which is rolling; this strip is about ten chains back from the river in extent. Under the head of minerals, I beg to report that I found no outcropping of rock, nor any stony land or boulders, and consequently found no trace of minerals.

With regard to observations, I beg to say that I took three in the township. The first was taken on the east boundary, at the N. E. angle of lot I, concession II. The date of this observation was August 20th. I found my line at this point to be of the right bearing. The second observation was taken at about chainage 18.00 on the south boundary of lot six, concession four, on August 31st.

The third observation was taken on the west bank of the Mattagami River at chainage 4.72 on the south boundary of lot II, concession III, the date being September 12th. I found the line at this point to be of the right bearing.

The method used in observing was the greatest elongation of Polaris, the Azimuth at elongation being 1 degree 50 minutes for latitude 48 degrees 50 minutes (approx.). I cannot give the full details of these observations as the small note book in which I took them has been misplaced and cannot now be found.

With regard to the opening up and development of the country, I would say that I learned from the Hudson's Bay Company that the Grand Trunk Pacific survey line crosses the Mattagami River about forty miles to the north of this township, and when this line of railway is built the land should become quickly settled, as it will be easy of access and should soon contain a prosperous community.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. D. BOLTON,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 44.)

TOWNSHIP OF NESBITT, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

LISTOWEL, Dec. 10th, 1906.

SIR,—In pursuance with instructions dated May 15th, 1906, from the Hon. the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, I beg leave to report the following:—I proceeded with as little delay as possible to survey the Township of Nesbitt, in the District of Algoma. I encountered some difficulty at the outset in getting good canoe men for my journey in. I also found that canoes of the proper size were hard to get, Peterboroughs 19 feet in length, and having a capacity of from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs., are the best for a surveyor's use in that part of the Province. I obtained most of my supplies with the exception of meats from the Hudson's Bay Co., at Biscotasing, and found them reliable to deal with. On June 6th, I left Toronto by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and arrived at Biscotasing on June 7th. On June 9th, I left Biscotasing with 6,000 lbs. of provisions and outfit, with 6 canoes and 14 men. On July 3rd, I arrived at O. L. S. Niven's base line on the Mattagami River, a distance from Biscotasing of about 200 miles. This base line forms the south boundary of the Townships of Aubin and Nesbitt. In travelling this distance, there are 17 portages to cross, varying in length from about three chains to one and three-quarter miles, eleven of these portages being south of the height of land, and six being north of the height of land. From the river, with two weeks' provisions and outfit, I proceeded easterly along O. L. S. Niven's base line, a distance of ten miles to the south-east angle of the Township of Nesbitt, and commenced the survey of said township on the 7th day of July. I commenced the survey by running from O. L. S. Patten's meridian line between concessions I and II, and running north from O. L. S. Niven's base line, between lots II and III, Con. I. I finished the survey of the township on August 18th. During the survey the weather was hot and comfortably dry, rain having fallen on four days, with one thunder storm, not very heavy.

The iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, and three feet long, planted at the south-west angle of the Township of Nesbitt alongside a wooden post is marked "Nesbitt" on the north side, "Aubin" on the north-west side, "Con. I" on the north side, "XII" on the east side, and "I" on the west side. The wooden post is marked similarly.

The iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter and three feet long, planted at the north-west angle of the Township of Nesbitt, alongside a wooden post is marked "Nesbitt" on the south-east side, "Aubin" on the south-west side, "Con. VI" on the south side, "XII" on the east side, and "I" on the west side. The wooden post is similarly marked.

The wooden post planted at the south-east angle of the Township of Nesbitt is marked "Nesbitt" on the north-west side, and is marked "Crawford" on the south-west side, "Con. I" on the north side and "I" on the west side.

The iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter and three feet long, planted at the north-east angle of the Township of Nesbitt alongside a wooden post, is marked "Nesbitt" on the south-west side, "Con. VI" on the south side, and "I" on the west side.

The iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter, planted alongside a wooden post, on the east boundary of the township between concessions

III and IV is marked "Con. III" on the south side, "Con. IV" on the north side, and "I" on the west side. The wooden post is similarly marked.

The iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter planted alongside a wooden post, on the south boundary of the township, on the side line between lots six and seven, is marked "Con. I" on the north side, "VI" on east side, and "VII" on the west side. The wooden post is similarly marked.

The iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter planted alongside a wooden post, on the north boundary, where the side line between lots six and seven intersects it, is marked "Con. VI" on the south side, "VI" on the east side, and "VII" on the west side. The wooden post is similarly marked.

The iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter planted alongside a wooden post, at the centre of the township, where the side line between lots six and seven intersects the line between concessions three and four is marked "Con. III" on the south side, "Con. IV" on the north side, "VI" on the east side, and "VII" on the west side. The wooden post is similarly marked.

Under the head of timber, I beg leave to report the following: The kinds of timber found in this township are, in order to their relative abundance, black spruce, poplar, tamarac, balsam, white birch, balm of gilead, white spruce and cedar. The only place where I found white spruce and cedar was in the swamps and along the banks of Driftwood Creek and other smaller creeks. The underbrush consists of moose maple, alder, hardhack, and ground cedar. The black spruce is much harder in its nature than the white, and the limbs grow downward, and are always thicker on one side of the tree. The bark of the black spruce is rougher than that of the white, and the wood is much darker in color. The limbs of the white spruce are more evenly distributed around the tree, and have not the same tendency to grow downward as the black. The bulk of the timber in this township is black spruce, but the best of it is scattered all over the township, and not any great quantity in any one place. Small black spruce is the only kind of timber I found growing in the muskegs. There is also a large quantity of poplar in this township, which is found on slightly higher land, and the best of it is also scattered over the township, but all of it is of a sufficient size for pulpwood, and the largest of it is suitable for lumber. With regard to tamarac, I found that nearly all of this kind of timber is half dead, and there seemed to be very little green foliage on the trees. I cannot explain this, unless it might be a succession of either wet or dry seasons. The balsam I found was mostly of small dimensions, and only suitable for pulpwood. The white birch is mostly of small dimensions, but is good sound lumber. With regard to cedar and white spruce, I would say that there is very little of it in this township.

Under the head of soil, I beg leave to report that I found it to be of clay and clay loam. In the swamps there is a heavy growth of moss, then from 6 inches to 18 inches of black muck before you reach the clay. This black muck holds the water like a sponge, and often to get water, we required to dig down into the clay and the water would run out of the muck into the hole. The water found in this township is good. I found clay loam on the higher land where the moss was very thin. In the muskegs, where nothing but black spruce grows, I found a thin layer of moss, then about 6 inches of muck, and then clay. These muskegs are not very wet, and they all have solid clay bottoms, and can hardly be called true muskegs. The land can be easily cleared, as the roots of the trees do not penetrate far into the clay, but seem to run along between the clay and the muck, and once the land

is burnt over and drained, the stumps can easily be moved. The country although flat and level can easily be drained, as the bottom of Driftwood Creek and other smaller creeks is quite a bit lower than the level of the swamps and muskegs. The bank of Driftwood Creek, on an average, has a height of about four feet.

Under the head of minerals, I beg leave to report that I found no outcropping of rock in the township, nor any stony land or boulders, and consequently found no trace of minerals.

In regard to observations, I beg to state that I took two in the township and one on the boundary between Aubin and Nesbitt. The first I took was at the north-west angle of lot 4, concession 2, on July 14th. I used the method of greatest elongation of Polaris, the azimuth at elongation being 1 degree 50 minutes for north latitude 48 degrees 50 minutes (approx.). My line was correct at this point.

The next point of observation was at the north-west angle of lot 8, concession 4, and was taken on July 31st, my line running about two minutes too far to the east; from this point I corrected the line running north.

The next point of observation being on the boundary of the two townships and at the north-east angle of lot I concession II, Township of Aubin; the date of this observation was August 20th. I found my line at this point to be running correctly. I cannot give all the details of these observations for the reason that the small note book in which I took them has been misplaced and cannot be found. I always used the method of greatest elongation.

With regard to the opening up and development of this land, I may say that I learned from the Hudson's Bay people, at Fort Mattagami, that the Grand Trunk Pacific survey line crosses the Mattagami River about 40 miles north of this township, and when this line of railway is built, the land will be easy of access, and should become settled very fast, and within the next few years should contain a prosperous community.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) E. D. BOLTON,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto.

(Appendix No. 45).

PORTION OF THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

TORONTO, ONT., Dec. 29, 1906.

To the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for the Province of Ontario, and the Hon. Adelard Turgeon, Minister of Lands, and Forests for the Province of Quebec.

SIRS,—In accordance with your instructions dated June 14, 1906, to define the portion of the boundary line between the Provinces of Ontario and

Quebec from the intersection of the Okikodosek River in the 88th mile, to O. L. S. Speight's base line, we proceeded on the 13th of July by way of New Liskeard, Ontario. After arranging for our supplies and a full complement of men, a number of the men having been by mutual agreement engaged on the Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron, and the transport of supplies to Klock's farm on Quinze Lake, we started from Klock's on the 23rd, and arrived at Abitibi, Hudson Bay Co.'s post, Saturday, 28th July, at noon. We remained at the post until Tuesday morning, 31st, having been wind-bound on Monday.

On account of an epidemic of measles among the Indians at Abitibi, we were unable to procure a guide for the country north of Abitibi Lake. However, after proceeding with the work sometime we engaged for that purpose an Indian named Joe, who lives on Joe Lake, west of the 106th mile.

On the evening of the 31st July, we arrived at the first intersection of the Okikodosek River, our starting point, and after observing the eastern elongation of Polaris, on the same night in order to find the meridian, we proceeded next morning to continue the boundary due north astronomically from the post planted by the Commissioners in 1905, at 87 miles, and 60 chains on the south bank of the said river to the end of the 140th mile, which is 46 chains and 52 links north of the intersection of the said O. L. S. Speight's base line, and which base line we intersected at a point one chain and ninety-three and one-half links east of the 70 mile post, planted by him in 1900 to mark approximately the position of the Inter-provincial boundary.

Having completed the boundary to the end of the 140th mile on the 27th of September, we, after a day spent in repairs to our canoes, commenced our return by way of the Woman River, which stream our canoe-men on the way north had found to be a fairly good route, and while travelling we made a track survey of it, also of the Okikodosek River. A portage of about six miles connects the headwaters of the two streams.

On Saturday, the 6th of October, we reached Abitibi post, having been delayed nearly a day by a heavy rain storm. On account of being short of provisions, we did not complete the stadia survey of the lower portion of Okikodosek River. We remained at Abitibi over Sunday, and were obliged to remain in camp there during a severe blizzard which lasted nearly two days. On Wednesday, 10th October, we left Abitibi and reached Klock's farm on Sunday 14th, at noon, a heavy head wind on the previous day, having delayed us considerably. On the evening of the 15th we reached North Temiskamingue village, and on the evening of the 16th arrived at New Liskeard, where we remained until the 20th in paying our men. We might say that through a delay in receiving our cheques when we arrived at New Liskeard, we were obliged to remain over there on Thanksgiving Day, the 18th of October. On the 20th we left New Liskeard, and arrived at our homes a day or two later.

On level ground the bush was cut out three feet on each side of the line, making a total width of six feet. In the rolling and hilly portions a somewhat greater width was cut, in order to gain a clear sight of about 40 to 50 chains. The trees nearest the line were blazed on the north and south sides, also on the side facing the line.

At the end of every mile a post of iron tubing one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, and three feet long, was driven about two feet in the ground, and close to the north side a wooden post 6 inches square, of the most durable timber convenient, was also planted and whenever stones were convenient, a large cairn was built around them. These cairns are

shown in the accompanying field notes. On each post was cut on the south side the number of miles in Roman numerals, counting from the head of Lake Temiskaming. On the east side was cut "Que.," and on the west side "Ont."

With the exception of one or two places where no timber was near, at each mile post two bearing trees were marked "B. T." The course and distance to said trees from the post is shown in the field notes.

At each intersection of the Hannah Bay River a wooden post was planted on the south bank, and marked similarly to the mile posts. Also at the intersection of Speight's base line, an iron post of the above dimensions, also a wooden post, were planted and similarly marked.

The line was produced by alternate sights, with reversals of two Troughton & Simms transits, on a 6 inch limb, the other a 5 inch, to a steel pointed picket on a hub. A tack was then driven in the hub at the mean of the two sights.

All observations for azimuth were taken from an elongation of Polaris by both instruments, and a mean taken.

Observations for latitude by meridian altitudes of the sun were also made.

Each mile was carefully measured with a 66 feet steel tape of standard length. It was then remeasured with a 100 feet steel tape as a check.

All base lines for determining the widths of lakes and rivers were carefully measured twice.

The magnetic variation averaged about ten degrees west of north, and was very steady.

The survey lines of the Transcontinental Railroad were intersected in the 90th, 91st, 92nd and 94th miles.

The line crosses the Okikodosek River frequently to the 98th mile post.

The rock is principally red granite and greenstone. No economic minerals were found. The soil is all good clay, mostly rolling, and suitable for agriculture from the beginning of the season's work to the middle of the 101st mile. Here the hills forming the divide between the Okikodosek and Woman Rivers begin, and continue until the lake on the latter river in the 107th mile is reached. This divide is mostly rolling country with sand and boulders on the hills, and occasional rock exposures with clay and occasional muskegs in the lower levels. The hills are from 20 to 60 feet high. In the 101st mile a ridge running nearly east and west, and about 250 feet high was crossed.

From the lake mentioned in the 107th mile the country is mostly clay, and rises to the 110th mile, where the divide between the Woman and Hannah Bay Rivers is reached. This divide is similar to the one just described, and extends to about the end of the 118th mile, where the line descends to the valley of the Hannah Bay River.

From the 118th to the middle of the 131st mile the country is all good clay land, mostly level, with an occasional elevation from 20 to 40 feet high. A large percentage of this portion is wet, the water being prevented by the moss from draining off. From the 131st mile to the end, the country is nearly level. The elevations are generally not more than six feet. A large percentage of this is also wet land covered with moss. From about the end of the 137th mile to the end, and as far north as could be seen, the country is mostly marshes covered deep with moss, and in places with timber varying from scattered, scrubby spruce to small thickets of the same to about 10 inches in diameter.

The Hannah Bay River was crossed in the 130th and 134th miles, and below its confluence with the Woman and Burnt Bush Rivers, opposite the 132nd mile, is about 8 to 10 chains wide.

The creek on the Ontario side emptying into the Woman River opposite the 124th mile is used by the Indians as a canoe route. The mouth of it appeared to be blocked some with logs when we returned.

In the 136th mile a deep stream, about a chain wide, was crossed. This stream the Indians say is a canoe route to the west.

The Woman River is about 2 chains wide at its mouth up to the falls opposite the 126th mile. Canoeing on it in low water with loads is tedious on account of numerous boulders, otherwise it makes a good canoe route. The portages are mostly short. On account of the shorter portage at the divide it might be preferred to the Hannah Bay River route. The land along it is mostly clay and well timbered. The timber throughout the line consists of black spruce, jack pine, poplar, balsam of gilead, white birch, and dry tamarac, varying mostly from 6 to 18 inches. In some localities it attained a greater diameter. The poplar would make beautiful wood for cabinet makers, and for floors, as it is white, straight and sound. In a few places along the larger streams large white spruce occurs. The spruce is of the best quality for pulpwood and building timber. The jack pine is mostly fine tall timber, and free of limbs to near the top. With the exception of along the Hannah Bay River very little balsam was seen. From near the end of the 137th mile as mentioned above, the timber, on account of the muskeg and moss, dwindles to scrubby spruce with an occasional small thicket of large spruce. This appears to be the southern limit of the great muskeg.

From about the middle of the 103rd mile to near the lake in the 107th mile, shown in the notes as Lake Billy, also east of this lake and north of it some distance parallel to the line, the country has recently been burned. Along the Woman River in places an older brule is found.

Lots of pickerel and pike were procured by the party, and in the small brooks speckled trout. Along the Hannah Bay River the Indians brought in a few of the large speckled trout.

Very few partridges or rabbits were seen. The Indians who hunt there say that on account of the rain storms last winter the above game when under the snow at night perished under the resulting heavy crust.

There are evidences of moose and deer. We were told a great number of them have been killed in the country recently.

From the falls on the Woman River a considerable amount of power could be developed.

The climate we found to be similar to that of similar latitudes in Ontario and Quebec. On the nights of the 13th and 14th of August, the water froze in our water vessels, but no effect of the frost was seen on the lakes or rivers. We had beautiful ripening weather all the time, with sufficient rain. On the night of the 16th of September we had a considerable frost. On the 6th of October, when we arrived at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Lake Abitibi, the potatoes and garden flowers were quite green.

Mr. Moberly, one of the engineers in charge on the Transcontinental Railroad survey, gave us some samples of wheat, oats and barley, which he grew at the Whitefish River, a river flowing into the Abitibi Lake, at the north-east corner.

There is no doubt that the country when sufficiently cleared up will be quite free from summer frosts.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) T. J. PATTEN, O.L.S.,

Commissioner for Province of Ontario.

(Sgd.) J. H. SULLIVAN, P.L.S.,

Commissioner for Province of Quebec.

(Appendix No. 46).

BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, Feb. 1st, 1906.

SIRS,—The undersigned, Thaddeus J. Patten, Ontario Land Surveyor, for the Province of Ontario, and Francois Charles Laberge, Provincial Land Surveyor for the Province of Quebec, joint commissioners acting under instructions from the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, respectively, have the honor to report as follows:—

That the appointment of T. J. Patten, as commissioner for Ontario, is dated in the month of July, 1905, and that the appointment of F. C. Laberge, as commissioner for Quebec, is also dated in the month of July, 1905, and that the instructions received from Ontario and Quebec are dated the 27th day of July, 1905.

These instructions were for the special object of determining and tracing a part of the boundary line between the two Provinces, from a point known as the 42nd mile, northward from the initial point of that part of the boundary line running from the head of Lake Temiscaming, due north astronomically to James Bay.

The said 42 miles of said line had been determined and traced in 1874, by W. W. O'Dwyer, P.L.S., representing the Province of Quebec, and J. L. P. O'Hanly, O.L.S., representing the Province of Ontario.

According to the Act passed the 12th of August, 1889, by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to define the boundaries of the Province of Ontario, 52 and 53 Victoria, Chap. 28, a line running due north from the head of Lake Temiscaming to James Bay, is one of the boundaries, and it was this said boundary line, 42 miles of which were determined in 1874, as aforesaid, and from the said 42nd mile northward, that was to be determined according to the instructions received by each commissioner.

The documents that were furnished were the following:—

A plan of the boundary line between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, prepared by W. W. O'Dwyer, and J. L. P. O'Hanly, boundary commissioners, dated Ottawa, December, 1874.

A plan of a portion of a route from the river Ottawa to Hudson's Bay, signed by Lindsay Russell, dated Ottawa the 16th of March, 1868.

A copy of part of a plan of base line by T. B. Speight, O. L. S., in 1900.

Traverse of part of Upper Lake Abitibi, by T. B. Speight, O. L. S., dated Toronto, November 17th, 1900.

After having received the instructions from their respective departments, the two commissioners met in Toronto, on the first day of August, 1905, to examine their respective documents, and to decide all the particulars of the expedition. The expedition assembled at New Liskeard, Ontario, on the 6th day of August following, and then crossed on the 7th, to North Temiscaming, where the hiring of men and the final arrangements for the survey were completed.

On the 11th of August, the party left North Temiscaming by canoes up the Quinze River, but the supplies were carted 15 miles over the road to Klock's farm, situated on Quinze Lake. From Klock's everything was transported by the party in canoes, by the Abitibi route to Island Lake, and from thence up a river into Labyrinth Lake, arriving on Thursday, the 17th day of August, at the southern end of said Labyrinth Lake, near the prolongation of the boundary line as traced and noted by the two commissioners in 1874, and on the same day proceeded to the monuments at the Height of Land.

The boundary line, as prolonged by O'Dwyer and O'Hanly to Labyrinth Lake, was easily detected. The opening made in the forest in 1874 being plainly visible, was followed easily to the Height of Land, where the two stone monuments, shown on the maps provided, were found, and to the 42nd mile boundary stone planted in 1874, where the work was to begin.

On the night of the 17th of August several independent successful astronomical observations were made to determine the direction of the true meridian, and on Friday, the 18th of August, a start was made from the said 42nd mile stone monument north astronomically to determine the boundary line according to instructions.

For plainly marking and permanently designating the said boundary line, it was determined on the ground by an opening through the forest of at least 6 feet in width, and the standing trees nearest to the line were blazed on the north and south sides, and also on the side facing the line. At every mile an iron post, made of tubing, 3 feet long and one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, outside measurement, was, where possible, well driven, and close to the north side of it was also driven a wooden post not less than six inches in diameter and of the best timber available.

On these posts were well marked the number of miles in Roman numerals, on the south side, reckoned from the initial point of the line at the head of Lake Temiscaming. On the east side was marked "Que." and on the west side "Ont."

At the intersection of the lakes and principal streams a wooden post was planted marked with the miles in Roman numerals on the south side. The plus chainage was marked in Arabic and "Ont." and "Que." on the respective sides.

Where a mile came in a lake or bay, at the intersection of the nearest shore an iron post was also planted and similarly marked.

In several places, where the clay was very hard, holes were dug about 2 feet and the posts well planted.

Whenever loose rocks were convenient, substantial cairns were built around the posts; these cairns are indicated in the field notes.

Two bearing trees were marked and noted at every post where it was possible.

The measurement of the line was carefully made with a 66 ft. steel tape of standard length; a plumb-bob was used by each chainman. The measurement of each mile was carefully checked with a 100 ft. steel tape of standard length, and whenever the measurements differed materially it was remeasured.

All base lines of triangles were carefully measured twice and a mean taken.

The true meridian was determined from astronomical observations on Polaris at its eastern elongation. The azimuth of the star was calculated by different methods and a mean taken.

The bearing of the rear picket on the boundary already determined was read at each observation, and the error was seldom more than 20 seconds, and in several instances, only a few seconds. This is noted in the records of astronomical observations.

An observation for latitude by a meridian altitude of the sun was made at 54½ miles. The result corresponded very closely with that deduced from the latitude given for the Height of Land monuments.

The production of the line was done with a sight and a reversal sight from a transit to a steel picket on a hub. A tack was driven in the hub midway between the two sights. In mountainous country, sights were taken from hill to hill and at times exceeded a mile in length. In such cases the line was accurately defined in the intervening valleys with a transit.

The boundary line was continued across Lake Abitibi, a total distance of nearly 46 miles, to the south bank of the Okikodosek River in the 88th mile. This river empties into the large bay on the north side of Abitibi Lake.

Fearing that the cold weather prevailing at the time might freeze this bay, which is very shallow, operations were discontinued on the 13th day of October, and on the following day the return journey, by way of Abitibi, Hudson's Bay Company's post, was begun, following the Abitibi route to Klock's farm on Quinze Lake, and from there to North Temiscaming and New Liskeard, which latter place was reached on the 23rd of October.

The party, while returning, was delayed by wind and bad weather for more than a day. On the 23rd of October, the party was paid off and they left for their respective homes the following day.

During the course of the survey sketches of lakes were made, and in some instances canoe surveys with magnetic directions, or micrometer surveys, also with magnetic directions, were made of the islands or shores of rivers and lakes situated in the immediate vicinity of the boundary line.

The line as traced on the ground is very plainly visible, and in some places a sky line was cut through the woods to allow of longer sights to be taken.

At station 75 miles plus 47.50 chains, one of the prominent points in Lake Abitibi was merely touched by the line, and for that reason it was named boundary point on the plan.

The timber from the height of land to Labyrinth Lake is principally jack pine up to 12 inches in diameter, and tall and clean, and would make good lumber for some purposes. With it there is some white birch and balsam of good size.

Around Labyrinth Lake there is some large white pine scattered. There is also large white spruce, balsam, cedar and white birch.

From Labyrinth Lake to Abitibi Lake the timber is the same, but includes large poplar and balm of gilead, and in the swamps large black spruce and dry tamarac. Cedar is found around the lakes and streams, and much of it is unsound at the butt. Jack pine is found to 24 inches in diameter and is also clean tall timber. Some large white pines, about 24 inches in diameter, scattered, were found on the 53rd, 55th, 56th and 63rd miles. Near the south shore of Abitibi Lake there are also a few white and red pines.

In some low spots black ash is found. To the east of the 52nd mile there is a fine tract of black and white spruce.

On the large island called Kenosha Obyowa, in the Abitibi Lake, the timber is much smaller. The reason of this, the Indians say, is that about 35 years ago a severe rain storm in the winter deposited so much ice on the trees that the boughs were all destroyed.

None of the country traversed has been burned for a great many years.

The most important character of the soil is that it is constituted for the greater part of clay which is well drained, and therefore after the forest has been cut good farming land will be developed in the valleys.

From the 42nd mile to the 58th mile the country is hilly, and the rock crops out at every hill top in the form of ridges and bluffs of a very broken character.

From the 58th to the 68th mile, although rocky on the hills, the country is less broken and the hills have more gentle slopes. From the 68th mile to Abitibi Lake the line descends into a valley, principally good clay land.

From the north shore of Abitibi Lake to the end of the line the country is principally low land covered with black spruce, with higher land adjoining the streams.

The general direction of the hills is east and west, and they are separated by valleys of from one half mile to one mile in width, and these valleys are connected at intervals by hollows, gulleys or creeks, thus rendering them easily accessible from one to the other.

The waters flowing in the streams and accumulated in the lakes are colored by sediments, the more as Lake Abitibi was approached.

In Lake Labyrinth the water is colored slightly whitish, and only in Trout Lake clear water was found.

The other waters are colored by the clay held in suspension.

The bottom of Lake Abitibi is all clay, and on account of its shallowness the water is always muddy.

The rock that constitutes the hills is mostly a fine grained greenish rock, sometimes passing into diorite.

These rocks belong to the Huronian formation and are very broken.

In a few places quartz veins were visible but no mineral of importance was noticed in them.

The Acipimocasi River, which was crossed in the 61st mile, is a fine stream. It forms a portion of the canoe route from Blanche River to Abitibi Lake, by way of Metawagogig or Upper Lake, into which it empties. The valley of this river contains fine farming land.

Nothing was crossed or seen which might form the Abitibi River which is dotted on the maps.

Labyrinth Lake, Trout Lake and the smaller lakes abound with fish, principally pike, pickerel and bass. In Lake Abitibi the same fish are found, also lake trout and white fish.

Moose and red deer were seen, also bear tracks. There is also an abundance of smaller game.

Accompanying this report are forwarded plan, field notes and account, which bear the same date, Feb. 1st, 1906.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) T. J. PATTEN,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

F. C. LABERGE,

Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honorable

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 47.)

TOWNSHIP OF SCOLLARD, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., Nov. 15th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the plan and field notes of my survey of the Township of Scollard, in the District of Nipissing, under instructions from your Department, dated nineteenth of June, nineteen hundred and six.

I left Sault Ste. Marie on the 27th day of June and went in by way of Sturgeon Falls, and found the iron post at the south-east corner of the Township of Mason on Monday, July 2nd, and chained north along the east boundary of Mason 50.80 chains to the line between the second and third concessions of the Township of Mason; and after an astronomical observation I ran the line between the first and second concessions of Scollard due east from that point, running the various lines and planting all posts in accordance with instructions.

This township is very level except for the rocky margins of French River, which extend from five to twenty chains inland. There is a large tract of arable land on the central part of the island, the timber, still in a state of nature, being maple, basswood, birch, elm, etc., on a fine clay loam soil. The north-western part is the same as the central part of the island, but a large portion of the township, which includes the rocky part, has been overrun by fire some thirty years ago and is covered with a dense growth of poplar, white birch, balsam, jack pine and alder, the soil being either good clay loam or flat rocky land.

I planted iron posts at the north-east corner of the township and at French River, concession lines 3 and 4 and the north boundary of lots 12 and 13. I found an iron post at the south-east corner of Mason, marked on the north-west side "Mason, Lot I." On the north-east side I marked it "Scollard, Con. I," on the east side "Lot 24." At the north-west corner of the township I found a good well-graded road and the original iron post buried three feet under the ground, so I left it undisturbed and planted a balsam post at the south-east corner of the road allowance, marked on the south side "Scollard, Con. V," on the west side "R," on the north side "R,"

on the east side "Scollard, Lot 24." At the north-east corner I planted a one and seven-eighths inch iron post marked on the south "Scollard, Con. I," on the west "Lot I." On the north boundary between lots 12 and 13, I planted an iron post one and one-quarter inches on the south side of a wood post marking the line between the Townships of Falconer and Martland, marked on the south "Scollard, Con. V," on the west "Lot 13," on the east "Lot 12." There was an iron post on the north side of the wood post, and where the said line intersects the line between concessions 3 and 4, I planted a one and one-quarter inch iron post, marked on the north "Con. IV, Scollard," on the east "Lot 12," on the south "Con. IV," on the west "Lot 13." I also planted a one and one-quarter inch iron post where this line intersects the main branch of the French River, marked on the north side "Scollard, Con. I," on the east side "Lot 12," and on the west "Lot 13."

Over 50 per cent. of the township is good arable land, partly well timbered with hardwood. The pine was evidently taken off many years ago. I found only one settler, but several clearings along the north branch.

Although there are several small lakes, there seems to be very few streams and water is scarce on the levels. Both the north and main branches of French River are large streams, with large water power facilities.

The rock exposures are gneissoid, common to that district. I found no indication of valuable minerals.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. BYRNE,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 48).

TOWNSHIP OF MOODY, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, December 14th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on the survey of the Township of Moody, in the District of Nipissing, performed during the season of nineteen hundred and five, under instructions bearing date May thirty-first, nineteen hundred and five.

The Township of Moody is situate six miles west of Lake Abitibi and two miles north from the Abitibi River. It is bounded on the south by the Township of Knox, surveyed in nineteen hundred and four by Ontario Land Surveyor J. Cozens; on the east by a meridian line run by Ontario Land Surveyor Galbraith in nineteen hundred and four; and on the north by a base line also run in nineteen hundred and four by Ontario Land Surveyor Galbraith.

My instructions were to adopt the north-west angle of the Township of Knox as the starting point of west boundary of Moody, which was to run north astronomically to its intersection with the base line to the north. This direction was followed and the west boundary of Moody was found to

intersect the base line two chains eighty-one links west of the iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Galbraith and marked "XXX M." At the intersection of the line a wooden post and a one and seven-eighth inch iron post were planted to mark the north-west angle of the Township of Moody. These posts are marked on the south "Con. VI," on the east "XIII," on the west "I," on the south-west "Wesley," and on the south-east "Moody."

Iron posts one and seven-eighth inches in diameter, and wooden posts six inches square, are planted at each corner of the township. The posts at the south-east angle of Moody are marked on the south "Con. VI," on the north "Con. I," on the west "I," on the south "Knox," and on the west "Moody." The posts at the north-east angle of Moody are marked on the south "Con. VI" and "LIV M-1c. 15 l," on the west "I and XXXVI M-43c. 12 l," and on the south-west "Moody." The posts at the south-west angle of Moody are marked on the south "Con. VI," on the north "Con. I," on the east "XIII," on the west "I," on the south-east "Knox," on the south-west "Rickard," on the north-west "Wesley," and on the north-east "Moody."

One and one-quarter inch iron posts are also planted alongside of the wooden posts on the line in front of concession four at its intersection with the east and west boundaries, and the intersection of the side line between lots seven and eight. The posts at the east boundary are marked on the south "Con. III," on the north "Con. IV," and on the west "I." The posts at the line between lots seven and eight are marked on the south "Con. III," on the north "Con. IV," on the east "VII," and on the west "VIII." The posts at the west boundary are marked on the south "Con. III," on the north "Con. IV," on the west "I," and on the east "XIII." One and one-quarter inch iron posts are also planted alongside the wooden posts on the line between lots seven and eight at its intersection with the north and south boundaries of Moody. The posts on the south boundary are marked on the south "Con. VI," on the north "Con. I," on the west "VIII," and on the east "VII." The posts at the north boundary are marked on the south "Con. VI," on the east "VII," and on the west "VIII."

My instructions were to run the concession lines west astronomically from the mile posts planted on the east boundary of Moody by Ontario Land Surveyor Galbraith. These instructions were carried out. The instructions also directed me to adopt the mile posts planted on the north boundary of Knox by Ontario Land Surveyor Cozens as the starting points for the several side lines in Moody if the measurements were found to be approximately correct. The measurements were found to be correct, and I accordingly adopted Mr. Cozens' posts as the starting points for the side lines between lots three and four, five and six, seven and eight, nine and ten, and eleven and twelve. These side lines are run north astronomically to the intersection of the north boundary of Moody.

The posts on the south boundary at the several side lines had already been marked with concession number "VI" on the south and the lot numbers on the east and west. I marked the concession number "I" on the north side of each post. On the east boundary I marked the mile posts with the concession numbers on the north and south sides, and the lot number "I" on the west side.

Durable posts, generally six inches square, are planted at each of the concession lines at the intersection with the side lines. These posts are all marked with the concession numbers on the north and south sides, and the lot numbers on the east and west sides.

On the south boundary, and on each of the concession lines, half-mile or intermediate posts are planted at even distances of forty chains west from the side lines, giving the lots adjoining the side lines on the west a width of forty chains, the width of the other lots being governed by the position of the side lines. These half-mile, or intermediate, posts are marked with the concession number on the north side only, and with the lot numbers on the east and west sides. The intermediate posts are not planted on the north boundary, but the mile posts are planted at each of the side lines and marked "Con. VI" on the south, and with the lot numbers on the east and west sides.

Witness trees are marked for each post planted, their class, size, bearing and distance noted, and are given in the field notes.

The Township of Moody may be described as a plain gently sloping to the water courses, which intersect it in every direction.

The general elevation is from sixty to eighty feet above the level of the Abitibi River. In the immediate vicinity of the larger streams the surface is broken by a number of narrow ravines from twenty to fifty feet deep.

The greater portion of the township will require artificial drainage, but the natural facilities are so well developed that the artificial drainage will be a work comparatively of little cost.

The soil is chiefly clay of varying quality, and joining the streams the land is heavy but grows lighter as you recede from the streams. A sandy ridge with scattered boulders runs through the township in a north-westerly direction, extending from lot one in the second concession to lot eight in the sixth concession. This ridge forms water shed between the Dokis and Misto-Ogo Rivers.

Apart from a small area of muskeg to be found principally in concessions one and two, this township is particularly well adapted for agricultural purposes. The land is fertile and durable. The clearing can be quickly done and at little cost. Good roads can be built at a small cost.

The timber is fairly uniform throughout the township with the exception of the sandy ridges before referred to, on which jack pine is found. On the balance of the township the timber is spruce, balsam and birch. On the heavy clay land adjoining the stream is found a considerable stand of poplar from eight to eighteen inches in diameter, but the quality is not of the best, the larger timber being, as a general rule, decayed at the heart. On this heavy clay is also found the largest growth of spruce, a large percentage of the spruce running up to sixteen inches in diameter. Farther back from the stream on the higher land is found balsam and spruce. The balsam is of little value, but the spruce is good. On the next stretch, as the drainage decreases, is found the spruce swamp. The balsam has disappeared but the quality and quantity of spruce improves. On the next stretch, as the drainage fails, moss-covered land develops. The forest has the appearance of a grove, being free from undergrowth. The spruce is uniform in size from six to ten inches in diameter, very tall and free from limbs. This is the invariable rotation of timber in the country: poplar, spruce and balsam, spruce swamps and spruce groves. The ideal lands for the agriculturist are the balsam lands and spruce swamp, corresponding to the basswood lands and ash and elm swamps of Southern Ontario. Apart from pulpwood there is not a great quantity of merchantable timber, but when a demand for pulpwood arises the unlimited areas of this timber will make the settlers independent of other sources of revenue.

Small fruits, red and black raspberries, gooseberries and red currants of a fine quality grow in great profusion. If the quality and quantity of

small fruits can be improved by cultivation, an important industry is assured to this section of the country.

At present the country is handicapped with early frosts, but the forest growth, especially the undergrowth, is so thick the rays of the sun never strike the soil. When the country is cleared and drained the latent heat in the ground will ward off these troublesome frosts.

The township is fairly well watered. Two small lakes were found, one on lot one in concessions two and three, the other on lots two and three in concession four, and lots three and four in concession five. The Dokis River, a slow stream from two to four feet in depth and from thirty to forty feet in width, is found in the north-east corner of the township. In the north-west corner is found the Misto-Ogo River, also a slow stream about fifty feet wide and varying in depth from one to four feet. In the southern part of the township the natural drainage is not good and a considerable amount of muskeg has developed in concessions one and two. There are no water falls or rapids in the township.

Judging from the tracks seen on every hand, I should say that moose and bear are numerous in this section. We surprised a colony of beaver constructing a dam, and were in turn surprised at the marvelous workmanship of these little animals. The dam was about eight feet in height, four feet thick and a hundred feet long. It is constructed of interlaced branches filled in solidly with clay. The top was brought to a true level so that the water passed slowly over the whole surface.

There is no outcrop of rock in this township, and, of course, mineral indications are lacking.

Frequent observations were taken for azimuth and the variation of the magnetic needle found to be fairly constant at about nine degrees forty minutes west of north.

Accompanying are plans, field notes, etc., prepared in accordance with instructions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. J. HALFORD,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 49).

TOWNSHIP OF WESLEY, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, December 14th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on the survey of the Township of Wesley, in the District of Nipissing, performed during the season of nineteen hundred and five under instructions from the Honorable the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

The Township of Wesley is situate twelve miles west of Lake Abitibi, and two miles north from the Abitibi River. It is bounded on the south

by the Township of Rickard, surveyed in nineteen hundred and four by Ontario Land Surveyor J. Cozens, on the east by the Township of Moody, on the north by a base line run by Ontario Land Surveyor William Galbraith in nineteen hundred and four, and on the west by a meridian run by Ontario Land Surveyor Galbraith in nineteen hundred and four.

This survey was made in conjunction with the survey of the Township of Moody. My instructions directed me to continue the concession lines from the Township of Moody west across Wesley if these concessions were found approximately correct at the west boundary of Moody. The lines in front of the second, third, fourth and sixth concessions were found to be approximately correct and were continued west across the Township of Wesley. The line in front of the fifth concession was found to have varied to the north, leaving concession four two chains sixty links too long. I measured from the front of the fourth concession and gave concession four a depth of eighty chains and ran the line in front of concession five due west from this point.

The instructions directed that I was to accept the mile posts planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Cozens on the north boundary of the Township of Rickard, if his measurements were found to be approximately correct. I found the measurements correct and accordingly adopted his mile posts as the starting points for the several side lines in the Township of Wesley. These side lines are run due north between lots two and three, four and five, six and seven, eight and nine, and between ten and eleven.

The four corners of the township are marked with iron posts one and seven-eighths inches in diameter and wooden posts six inches square. These posts are marked as follows:—At the south-east angle of Wesley the posts are marked on the south "Con. VI," on the north "Con. I," on the east "XIII," on the west "I," on the north-east "Moody," on the south-east "Knox," on the south-west "Rickard," and on the north-west "Wesley." At the north-east angle of Wesley the posts are marked on the east "XIII," on the west "I," on the south "Con. VI," on the south-east "Moody," and on the south-west "Wesley." At the south-west angle of the Township of Wesley the posts are marked on the south "Con. VI," on the north "Con. I," on the east "XII," on the south-east "Rickard," and on the north-east "Wesley." This post is five chains two links north of the south boundary of Edwards. At the north-west angle of Wesley the posts are marked on the south "XII M 4c 11 l," and "Con. VI," on the west "XXIV M 3c," on the east "XII," on the north-west "Mortimer," on the south-west "Edwards," and on the south-east "Wesley."

One and one-quarter inch iron posts are planted on the line in front concession four at the east boundary of Wesley, at the line between lots six and seven and at the west boundary of Wesley. The posts at the east boundary are marked on the south "Con. III," on the north "Con. IV," on the east "XIII," and on the west "I." The posts at the line between lots six and seven are marked on the south "Con. III," on the north "Con. IV," on the east "VI," and on the west "VII." At the west boundary the posts are marked on the south "Con. III," on the north "Con. IV," and on the east "XII."

One and one-quarter inch iron posts are also planted alongside the wooden posts on the side line between lots six and seven at its intersection with the north and south boundaries of Wesley. The posts at the south boundary are marked on the south "Con. VI," on the north "Con. I," on the east "VI," and on the west "VII." The posts on the north boundary are marked on the south "Con. VI," on the east "VI," and on the west "VII."

Durable wooden posts are planted on each of the concession lines at the intersection with each side line. These posts are marked with the concession numbers on the north and south sides and with the lot numbers on the east and west sides.

Wooden posts called half mile or intermediate posts are also planted on the south boundary and each of the concession lines. These posts are planted at even distances of forty chains west from the mile posts. This gives the uneven numbered lots an even width of forty chains, the widths of the other lots being governed by the position of the several side lines. These intermediate or half mile posts are marked with the concession number on the north side only. They are also marked with the lot numbers on the east and west sides.

On the north boundary the half mile posts are not planted, but the mile posts are planted at the intersection of the several side lines. These mile posts are marked with the concession number "VI" on the south and the lot numbers on the east and west sides.

Witness trees are marked for each post and their class, size, bearing and distance noted.

This township may properly be described as an elevated plain considerably cut up with deep narrow ravines. The general elevation I should judge is about sixty feet above the Abitibi River. Natural water courses are numerous and well distributed, furnishing a splendid natural drainage system. As the township is all so flat as to require drainage, these natural facilities are of particular value. The land throughout is clay of varying quality. In the immediate vicinity of the streams the clay is very heavy but the soil becomes lighter as you recede from the streams. What we class as balsam land and spruce swamps, corresponding to our basswood lands and ash swamps of Old Ontario, will prove to be highly productive and durable farm lands.

The timber, apart from the pulpwood, is of small commercial value. On the heavy clay near the streams is found a considerable stand of poplar from eight to eighteen inches in diameter. On this high land is also found spruce of a fair size, that is, large enough for saw logs. Further back from the streams balsam takes the place of poplar and the spruce retains its size from six to sixteen inches in diameter. Further down the slope we encounter the spruce swamp, the balsam has disappeared and dead tamarac replaces it. As the natural drainage fails, moss covered land appears. The only timber found is spruce, uniform in size from six to ten inches in diameter, long and clear. The forest has the appearance of a grove. This is the invariable rotation of timber as you cross the drainage basin. There is an abundance of timber for building purposes. The quantity of merchantable timber is limited, but when a demand for pulpwood arises the unlimited areas of first class timber for this purpose will make the settlers independent of other sources of revenue.

The quality of timber is uniform throughout the township with the exception of a narrow strip of burnt country, extending across the township in a north-westerly direction from lot two in the first concession to west boundary at the rear of concession four and front of concession six. From the size of the second growth timber I should say the burning took place twenty-five years ago. This new growth of timber is particularly dense. It is practically impossible to make way through it without cutting out a passage. The undergrowth of alder is very heavy throughout, the spruce groves excepted.

Although there are no lakes, the township is fairly well watered, the Misto-Ogo River on the east and a large creek on the west furnishing water

the year round. Apart from these, the water courses nearly all dry up in the dry season. Through concessions one, two and three the Misto-Ogo River is from a chain to a chain and a half in width, varying in depth from two to six feet. Above concession three it is not navigable for canoes in the dry seasons. The width is about one chain. The creek on the west is from twenty to forty feet in width and from one to two feet in depth. It is not navigable for canoes.

Small fruits, red and black raspberries, gooseberries and red currants grow in great profusion. Judging from the quantity and quality of the wild growth, we may predict an important industry for this country in the cultivation of small fruits.

The only water fall or rapid found in the township is the Misto-Ogo Falls on lot eight, in concession one. This fall has a height of ten feet six inches. The volume of water is so limited in the dry season that the fall is of no commercial value.

The only outcrop of rock encountered is in the immediate vicinity of the Misto-Ogo Falls. It is needless to say that mineral indications are lacking.

Moose and bear tracks are seen on every hand but only two moose were seen during the survey. We had a good view of two timber wolves in pursuit of a moose, cow and calf. A beaver dam in the course of construction was quite a curiosity, but the animals kept out of sight.

Observations for azimuth were taken at frequent intervals. The magnetic variation was found to be fairly constant at about nine degrees and forty minutes west of north.

The area of the township is twenty-three thousand and nine acres. Apart from the streams, there is no water surface to deduct.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. J. HALFORD,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 50).

TOWNSHIP OF MARATHON, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

WINDSOR, ONT., Dec. 29th, 1906.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received from your Department, dated May 15th, 1906, I have completed the survey of the Township of Marathon, in the District of Nipissing.

I left Windsor on the morning of June 27th, 1906, via Canadian Pacific Railway and arrived at New Liskeard in the afternoon of June 28th, where I completed my supplies and engaged what men I needed to complete my party, the same evening. I left New Liskeard for Boston June 29th, where I arrived that night. Here I calked my old canoes, fitted out my men and got a work train at noon to take me as far as the end of Steel, at the White River. Thence I travelled by canoes through the White River, Kenogami

Lake, Sucker Creek, White Clay River, Twin Lakes, Black River, Abitibi River and Misto-Ogo River to where the last mentioned river crosses the line between lots numbers 2 and 3, in the fifth concession of the Township of Wesley. Thence I portaged along the last mentioned line to the north boundary of the Township of Wesley, which is also the south boundary of the Township of Sherring, where I arrived on the night of July 13th, and after arranging for my cache and getting my packers, started to move my goods from the river to the cache. I started work on the survey proper on the morning of July 14th.

In surveying this township, I commenced all side lines from the mile posts planted by O. L. S. Galbraith on the south boundary, which posts I found to agree almost exactly with my own chaining, and ran the lines due north from these posts. The lines between concessions 1 and 2, 2 and 3, and 3 and 4, I commenced from posts planted by myself on the boundary line between the Townships of Marathon and Sherring, and ran them due east. The lines between concessions 4 and 5, 5 and 6 and the north boundary I commenced from posts planted by myself on the east boundary of the township and ran them due west. I made a stadia traverse of all the small lakes I saw in this township, and tied on said traverses to principal triangle wherever said lakes were crossed by a line.

Where I commenced my survey at the south-west corner of Marathon I found a one and seventh-eighth inch iron post marked "XXX M" on the west side, and I marked it "Marathon" on north-east, "Con. I" on north, "XIII" on east, "I" on west. This post was set beside a six-inch spruce post marked similarly. Where I commenced my line between lots numbers 7 and 8, I found a one and one-quarter inch post marked "XXXIII M" on west side, and I marked it "VII" on east, "Con. I" on north, "VIII" on west. This post was set beside a six-inch spruce marked similarly.

Where I commenced the east boundary of the township I found a one and seven-eighth inch iron post marked "XXXVI M" plus 43.12 on west, "Galna" on south-east, "Moody" on south-west (LIV M-1.15 Con. VI on south), "XII" on east, "I" on west, and I marked it concession "I" on north, "Marathon" on north-west, "I" on west. This post is set beside a six-inch spruce post marked similarly.

Where the east boundary intersects the line between concessions 3 and 4 I planted a one and one-quarter inch iron post marked "Con. III" on south, "Con. IV" on north, "I" on west. This post was set beside a six-inch spruce post marked similarly.

At the north-east corner of the township I planted a one and seven-eighth inch post marked "Con. VI" on south, "Marathon" on south-west, "I" on west. This post was set beside a five and one-half inch spruce post marked similarly.

Where the line between lots 7 and 8 intersects the line between concessions 3 and 4, I planted a one and one-quarter inch iron post marked "Con. III" on the south, "VII" on east, "Con. IV" on north, "VIII" on west. This post was set beside a six-inch spruce post marked similarly.

Where the line between concessions 3 and 4 intersects the west boundary, I planted a one and one-quarter inch iron post marked "Con. III" on south, "XIII" on east, "Con. IV" on north, and "I" on west. This post was set beside a five-inch spruce post marked similarly.

Where the line between lots 7 and 8 intersects the north boundary, I planted a one and one-quarter inch iron post marked "Con. VI" on south, "VII" on east, "VIII" on west. This post was set beside a six-inch spruce post marked similarly.

At the north-west corner of the township I planted a one and seven-eighth inch iron post marked "XIII" on east, "Marathon" on south-east, "Con. VI" on south, "I" on west, "Sherring" on southwest. This post was set beside a six-inch spruce post marked similarly.

All of these iron posts were three feet long, forged at the top, pointed at the bottom and painted red.

Generally speaking the soil of this township is a fertile clay loam with here and there a small cranberry marsh or swamp, sometimes called muskeg, but I think improperly so. There is a small jack pine ridge running through the township in lots 7 and 8, and as a consequence this is the roughest and most broken of any line in the township.

Spruce, white poplar, dead tamarac, birch, balsam, jack pine and balsam constitute the forest of the township. The spruce and white poplar are good clear timber varying from 4 to 24 inches in diameter, of a good quality. The tamarac is nearly all dead. The remaining timbers are not so plentiful and are much smaller.

I did not observe an outcropping of rock in the whole township, although there are quite a lot of boulders in lots 7 and 8, concessions 2 and 3. Hence I did not observe any economic minerals.

As will be seen by the accompanying plan, the Dokis River flows southerly close to the east boundary of the township. The Misto-Ogo River cuts off the south-westerly part, and a creek (which empties into the Low Bush River), cuts off the north-east corner. These main streams, together with the numerous small creeks and water courses, will afford good drainage to the land when it becomes settled and used for agricultural purposes.

Of the larger game, signs of moose and bear were quite plentiful. Rabbits and partridges are fairly numerous, and mink is found along all the streams.

There does not appear to be any fish in the rivers.

The climate during our stay was fine. The rainfall was very small. Light frost was noted on the nights of July 30th and August 13th, the only frosts we had while in the township.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. J. NEWMAN,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 51).

TOWNSHIP OF SHERRING, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

WINDSOR. ONT., Dec. 29th, 1906.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received from your Department dated May 15th, 1906, I have completed the survey of the Township of Sherring, in the District of Nipissing.

The route taken to reach this township is fully set forth in my report of the survey of the Township of Marathon, which bears even date with this.

In surveying this township, I commenced all side lines from the mile posts planted by O. L. S. Galbraith on the south boundary, which posts I found to agree almost exactly with my own chaining, and ran the lines due north from these posts. I ran all the concession lines west from posts planted by me on the boundary line between this township and the Township of Marathon, continuing the concession lines of the latter township, thus there is only one set of posts on the said boundary line.

There were no lakes or large rivers to traverse.

At the south-east corner of this township, which is also the south-west corner of the Township of Marathon, I found a one and seven-eighths inch iron post, which is fully described in my report on the survey of Marathon.

Where the line between concessions 3 and 4 intersects the east boundary of the township, I planted a one and one-quarter inch iron post, which is fully described in my report on the survey of Marathon.

At the north-east corner of the township I found a one and seven-eighths inch iron post marked "Con. I" on north, "Sweatmen" on north-west, "I" on west, and I marked it "Con. VI" on south, "Sherring" on south-west, set beside a six-inch spruce post marked similarly.

Where the line between lots 6 and 7 intersects the south boundary I found a one and one-quarter inch iron post marked "XXVII M" on the west, and I marked it "VI" on east, "Con. I" on north, "VII" on west, set beside a six-inch spruce post marked similarly.

Where the line between lots 6 and 7 intersects the line between concessions 3 and 4, I planted a one and one-quarter inch iron post marked "Con. III" on south, "VI" on east, "Con. IV" on north, "VII" on west, set beside a five-inch spruce post marked similarly.

Where the line between lots 6 and 7 intersects the north boundary I planted a one and one-quarter inch iron post marked "Con. VI" on south, "VI" on east, "VII" on west, set beside a six-inch spruce post marked similarly.

At the south-west corner of the township I found a one and seven-eighths inch iron post marked "Wesley" on the south-east, "XII M plus 14.11 Con. VI" on south, "Edwards" on south-west, "XXIV M-3c., I" on west, "Mortimer" on north-west, "Con. I" on north, and I marked "Sherring" on north-east. set beside a six-inch spruce post marked similarly.

Where the line between concessions 3 and 4 intersects the west boundary I planted a one and one-quarter inch iron post marked "Con. III" on south, "XII" on east, "Con. IV" on north, set beside a five-inch spruce post marked similarly.

At the north-west corner of the township I found a one and seven-eighths inch iron post marked "XVIII M Con. VI" on south, "Mortimer" on south-west, "I" on west, "Stimson" on north-west, "Con. I" on north, "Sweatman" on north-east, "XII" on east, and I marked "Sherring" on south-east. This post was set beside a six-inch spruce post marked similarly.

All of these iron posts were three feet long, forged at the top, pointed at the bottom and painted red.

Generally speaking, the soil of this township is a fertile clay loam with a few cranberry marshes or swamps in the west and north-west parts. These cranberry marshes are sometimes called "muskegs," but I think improperly so.

Spruce, white poplar, dead tamarac, birch, balsam, jack pine and balm constitute the forest of the township. The spruce and white poplar are good

clear timber, varying from 4 to 24 inches in diameter, of a good quality. The tamarac is nearly all dead. The remaining timbers are not so plentiful and are much smaller.

I did not observe an outcropping of rock in the whole township, hence I have nothing to report in the way of economic minerals.

As will be seen by the accompanying plan, the Misto-Ogo River enters the township from the north by two branches, both in lot number 6. These two branches join before crossing the line between concessions 5 and 6 in lot 5, and then the said river takes a general southerly or south-easterly direction until it crosses the east boundary in the first concession. There is also another quite large creek flowing southerly through the 5th, 4th, 3rd, 2nd and 1st concessions, generally speaking in lots 10 and 11. These two main creeks, with numerous small creeks and water courses, will form good drainage for the land when it becomes cleared up and tilled.

Of the larger game, signs of moose and bear are quite plentiful. Rabbits and partridges are fairly numerous and mink is found along all the streams.

There does not appear to be any fish in the rivers.

The climate during our stay was fine. The rainfall was quite small. A few light frosts were noted before we finished the survey on September 15th.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. J. NEWMAN,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 52.)

TOWNSHIP OF SWEATMAN, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

NEW LISKEARD, Ont., Dec. 14, 1906.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Sweatman, District of Nipissing, and Province of Ontario, in accordance with instructions dated the twenty-fifth day of May, nineteen hundred and six.

The Township of Sweatman is bounded on the west by the Township of Stimson, the survey of which formed a part of the instructions referred to, on the south by the Township of Sherring, on the east and north by unsurveyed Crown lands.

The survey of the township was commenced in the beginning of August after the completion of the survey of the Township of Stimson. The south boundary being run east from the eighteenth mile post on Ontario Land Surveyor Galbraith's meridian line run in 1904. This boundary was produced eastward until it intersected the production of the westerly boundary of the Township of Marathon, as run by Ontario Land Surveyor Newman in 1906.

Mile posts were planted on the south boundary of the township as thus run, eighty chains apart, the last mile being a distance of seventy-eight chains and eighty-four links to the point of intersection referred to. From these mile posts side lines were run north. Posts were also planted on the south boundary at the end of forty chains in each mile, to mark off the width of the lots not otherwise marked by the mile posts.

The east boundary of the township was run north astronomically from the easterly end of the south boundary (which is the point of intersection referred to above and which is also at the north-west angle of the Township of Marathon) until it intersected the north boundary which was run due east astronomically from the termination of Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's base line run in 1904. The concession lines in the township were run east from the mile posts planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Galbraith on his meridian line run in 1904.

On the iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter at the south-west angle of the township was marked "Sweatman" on the north-east, "Con. I" on the north and "XII" on the east. On a similar iron post at the north-west angle of the township was marked "Sweatman" on the south-east, "Con. VI" on the south and "XII" on the east. Wooden posts were found along with the iron posts and were properly marked in each case. An iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter marked "Sweatman" on the north-west, "Con. I" on the north and "I" on the west, was planted along with a wooden post similarly marked at the south-east angle of the township, a similar iron post marked "Sweatman" on the north-west, "Con. VI" on the south and "I" on the west, was planted along with a wooden post similarly marked at the north-east angle of the township. An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter, along with a wooden post, was planted at the intersection of the line between concessions three and four with the west boundary and was marked "Con. IV" on the north, "Con. III" on the south, and "XII" on the east. One and one-quarter inch iron posts properly marked were planted along with wooden posts at the intersection of the line between concessions three and four with the east boundary; also at the intersection of the line between concessions three and four between lots six and seven; also at the intersection of the line between lots six and seven with north and south boundaries of the township. Wooden posts of the most durable material that could be found were planted at the intersection of the concession lines and side lines throughout the township, and were marked on the north and south sides for the numbers of the concessions, and on the east and west sides for the numbers of the lots. The wooden posts planted at the centre of the mile blocks on the concession lines were marked on the north side for the number of the concession, and on the east and west sides for the number of the lots.

Observations on Polaris at elongation were taken whenever convenient, for the purpose of ascertaining and correcting the course and direction of the various lines being run throughout the township. The variation of the magnetic needle was found to be nine degrees and thirty minutes.

General Features.

The township is situated in the great clay belt of the north, as shown by the accompanying maps. Large creeks flow through the township, being tributaries of the Misto-o-go River. In nearly all cases the valleys of these creeks are deep, with wide ravines adjacent to them, and for a considerable distance back on either side the country is much broken by smaller ravines,

many of them containing smaller creeks flowing into larger ones. Stretches of muskeg were found scattered throughout the township, not more than ten per cent. of the whole township being muskeg, and most of this can be drained without much difficulty, as the surface is slightly rolling.

Soil.

A small area of very sandy soil was found in the north-easterly part of the township, which would be of little use for agricultural land. In lot one, concessions two and three, a very steep hill of loose boulders was met with, a little very sandy soil was found on the top, the rest of the hill being entirely boulders of granite rock. In the balance of the township the soil is clay and sandy loam, and most of it is good agricultural land and would require little or no drainage, as the surplus water is easily carried off in the many ravines and small creeks which abound in the country.

Timber.

The township was fairly well timbered throughout, spruce being most prevalent along the banks and slopes of the creeks and ravines; large white spruce were plentiful as well as balsam, poplar, whitewood, balm of gilead and a few white birch. Adjacent to the creeks and ravines the timber was generally large and would be good for building material and lumbering in general. In the south and south-easterly part of the township quite a large area of land was found covered with a thick growth of small balsam and white birch. In the north-easterly part of the township, on the sandy soil already referred to, a thick growth of small spruce and jack pine was encountered. About eighty per cent. of the township was found to be covered with a thick growth of tag-alder and other shrubbery which made our work extremely laborious and slow.

About August 1st, 1906, nearly all of the westerly side of the township was burned over by the fire which swept over it from the south, and is already referred to in the report of the Township of Stimson. Most of the north-easterly part of the township was burnt over in 1906 by a fire which apparently originated in concession three, in lot one or two, and the greater part of concessions four, five and six, in lots one and two, were burnt over.

A number of our party were cut off by this fire from camp while at work, and narrowly escaped with their lives. Brule two or three years old was also met with in lots three and four in concessions three and four.

Water.

As will be seen from the many large and small streams of water on the map accompanying this report, the township is well watered throughout. The water was all found to be very good, many of the creeks and lakes being fed by springs containing clear cold water. The small lake on the line between concessions two and three in lot one might be especially mentioned, as many springs were noticed discharging into it, as well as two spring creeks. The water in all the lakes in the easterly part of the township is especially good, being practically all spring water.

No water powers or economic minerals were met with throughout the whole township.

Fruits.

Wild fruits are very scarce, high and low bush cranberries being the most common.

Game.

Game seemed quite plentiful, though seldom seen; of the larger animals moose, cariboo and bear seemed the most common. Fresh beaver works were plentiful everywhere on the creeks. Creeks and lakes were not large enough to contain many fish. Partridge, mink and marten also seemed to be plentiful.

Survey of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Line.

The survey of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line runs through the township, the most probable route being across the south-west corner of the township.

Lake Traverse.

The lakes were traversed by means of a carefully adjusted stadia in the Watt's Transits. This method was also used to obtain or check the distances across some of the lakes along the surveyed lines and was found to be very satisfactory when checked with triangulations.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) JAS. H. SMITH,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 53.)

TOWNSHIP OF STIMSON, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

NEW LISKEARD, Dec. 17th, 1906.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Stimson, in the District of Nipissing, in accordance with instructions dated the 25th day of May, A.D. nineteen hundred and six.

The Township of Stimson is bounded on the west by the Township of Fox, on the south by the Township of Mortimer, on the east by the Township of Sweatman, and on the north by the unsurveyed lands of the Crown.

According to instructions, the side lines were run due north starting at the south boundary, lot number twelve being made thirty-six chains and eighty links; the other lots being respectively forty chains, with the exception of lot number two, which was found to be thirty-nine chains and fifty-four links.

By permission from the Department, the concession lines were commenced at the west boundary and run east; the width of the concessions being eighty chains with the exception of concession number six, which was found to be seventy-nine chains and six links.

On the iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter at the south-west angle of the township, was marked "Stimson" on the north-east, "Con.

"I" on the north and "12" on the east. A similar iron post at the north-west angle was marked "Stimson" on the south-east, "Con. VI" on the south and "12" on the east. Corresponding iron posts at the south-east angle and north-east angle of the township were marked respectively "Stimson" on the north-west, "Con. I" on the north, "I" on the west, "Stimson" on the south-west, "Con. VI" on the south and "I" on the west. In each case wooden posts were similarly marked and planted. One and one-quarter inch posts properly marked were planted along with wooden posts at the intersection of the north and south boundaries of the township with the line between lots six and seven; also at the intersection of the east and west boundaries of the township with the line between concessions three and four; also at the intersection of the line between concessions three and four with the line between lots six and seven.

Wooden posts of the most durable material that could be obtained were planted at the intersections of the side lines and concession lines throughout the township, and properly marked on the north and south sides for the concessions and on the east and west sides for the adjoining lots. The wooden posts planted at the centre of the mile blocks were marked on the east and west sides for the number of the lots, and on the north side only for the number of the concession.

Observations were taken on Polaris at elongation whenever convenient during the progress of the work for the purpose of ascertaining and correcting the course and direction of the lines being run; details of these observations will be found along with the regular field notes. The magnetic variation throughout the township was found to be nine degrees and thirty minutes.

General Features.

The Township of Stimson is situated in the great northern clay belt. About thirty per cent. of the land was found to be muskeg, some of it being sufficiently undulating to enable proper drainage. About four per cent. of the township was sandy jack pine ridges. This was met with chiefly in the north-eastern part of the township in the region of the lakes. The remainder of the township was found to be mostly good agricultural land, the soil being clay and sandy loam. Rock of any kind was only met with in one place in the township, viz., in lot number one, on the line between concessions three and four. This rock was of granite formation with a considerable quantity of mica. It is quite probable that this rock will be utilized by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for bunding bridge abutments.

Timber.

The township was found to be timbered throughout, about seventy per cent. of the timber being spruce, averaging from four to seven inches in diameter. Some large white spruce was found on the banks of the larger creeks. In all parts of the township the timber is sufficient for the settler's needs in the way of fuel and building material. Balsam, poplar, tamarac, a few white birch and jack pine were the other kinds of timber found in the township; the jack pine being found wholly in the north and north-eastern part in the region of the lakes. White or red pine was not found in the township at all.

Water.

The township is well watered by large and small streams shown on the map accompanying this report. In some of these streams there is consider-

able current, while in others it is quite sluggish. The water was generally good, but especially so in the eastern and north-eastern part of the township; the lakes in this region being mostly fed by springs and spring creeks issuing from the adjacent sandy ridges. A number of large and small lakes were met with which are also shown on the accompanying maps.

No water powers or economic minerals of importance were found in the township.

In July a bush fire originated on the east side of the shore of the lake on the south boundary of the township. An unknown party had been camped there previous to that time. The fire continued with more or less vigor for several days, burning a strip of about three-quarters of a mile in width through concessions one and two. On the first of August the smoke of a bush fire was noticed away to the south of the township. The next day a strong wind was blowing from the south. Shortly after noon the fire was seen to be advancing with great rapidity, sweeping along the east boundary of the Township of Stimson. A strip about a mile and one-half in width, partly in Stimson and partly in Sweetman, was burnt over from one side of the township to the other. A number of our men were cut off by this fire and prevented from returning to camp until the next day. If the wind had shifted to the westward their chance of escape would have been small, as they were on the east side of the fire area.

Summer frosts were experienced several times, but not severe enough to do serious damage.

Fruits.

Wild fruits were very scarce, high bush cranberries being the most plentiful.

Game.

Evidences of moose, caribou, bear and otter were plentiful though the animals were seldom seen. Of the smaller animals the beaver seems to be the most plentiful. A large number of beaver works of recent construction were encountered and plenty of evidence to show that the beavers were still present were seen. Partridges were quite plentiful.

Lake Traverse.

The lakes are traversed by means of carefully adjusted Stadia in the Watt's Transits; this method was also used to obtain or check the distances across some of the lakes along the surveyed lines, and was found to be very satisfactory when checked with triangulations.

Grand Trunk Pacific Survey.

The survey of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line runs through the township. The most probable location of the line is shown on the map accompanying this report. When noticeable, the other preliminary lines were noted on the field notes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) JAMES H. SMITH,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 54).

TOWNSHIP OF ALLEN, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

SUDBURY, ONT., Dec. 18, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Allen, in the District of Nipissing, performed under instructions, dated May the twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six.

I proceeded to the work by way of Lake Nipissing, Monnettevill, and Cosby Road to the north branch of the French River. At this point we took canoes and went to the Wahnapiatae River. This river being filled with logs prevented my going in by all river route from Wahnapiatae Village. The survey was commenced at the south-westerly angle of the Township of Cox as per instructions, the post planted by O. L. S. McAree at this point being found. No iron post as described in the notes sent to me being found at this point.

The west boundary of the township was then run south astronomically from this post to the north shore of the north branch of the Wahnapiatae River. The east boundary of the township was run south astronomically from a point in the southerly limit of the Township of Cox, six miles measured easterly from the south-westerly angle of the said Township of Cox. The east boundary was run south astronomically to the northerly shore of the main French River, making the depth of the concessions eighty chains, except the First, Second and Third. The concession lines were run due east and west astronomically, and the side lines were run north and south astronomically.

Owing to the French River being closer to the Township of Cox than supposed, concession I had to be left out, except across lots 1 and 2.

Iron posts one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, three feet long, painted red, forged at the top to shed the rain, and pointed at the bottom were planted at the following places:—1st. At the intersection of the west boundary with the north shore of the north branch of the Wahnapiatae River. This post was marked with a cold chisel on the north-east side "Allen," on the north side "Con. IV," on the east side "XII." A cedar post was planted alongside and similarly marked except for the word "Allen."

2nd. At the north-east angle of the township, and marked on the south-east side "Allen," on the south-east side "Bigwood," on the north side "Cox," on the south side "Con. VII and Con. VI," on the west side "I," on the east side "XIV." Wooden posts were planted alongside and similarly marked except for the words "Allen," "Bigwood" and "Cox." A substantial stone mound was built around each of the three posts.

3rd. At the intersection of the east boundary with the northerly shore of the Main French River, and marked on the north-west side "Allen," on the north-east side "Bigwood," on the north side "Con. I," on the east side "XIV," on the west side "I." A cedar post was planted alongside and similarly marked except for the words "Allen" and "Bigwood." A stone mound was placed around each of these posts.

Iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter and three feet long, painted red, forged at the top to shed the rain and pointed at the bottom were planted at the following places:

1st. At the intersection of side line six and seven with the north boundary of the township and marked with a cold chisel, on the south side "Con. VII," on the east side "VI," on the west side "VII." A wooden post marked similarly was placed alongside, and both mounded with stones.

2nd. At the intersection of side line six and seven with the line between concessions three and four, and marked on the north side "Con. IV," on the south side "Con. III," on the east side "VI," on the west side "VII." A wooden post similarly marked was placed alongside and both mounded with stones.

3rd. At the intersection of side line six and seven with the northerly shore of the Main French River and marked on the north side "Con. II," on the east side "VI," on the west side "VII." A wooden post similarly marked was placed alongside and both mounded with stones.

4th. At the intersection of the line between concessions three and four with the east boundary of the township, and marked on the north side "Con. IV," on the south side "Con. III," on the west side "I." A wooden post similarly marked was placed alongside, and both mounded with stones.

5th. At the intersection of the line between concessions three and four with the easterly shore of Wahnapiatae Bay and marked on the north side "Con. IV," on the south side "Con. III," on the east side "X." A wooden post similarly marked was placed alongside and both mounded with stones.

The lines were all clear transit lines well opened out and blazed. Substantial posts of the most durable woods obtainable were placed and carefully mounded with stones where possible. Owing to the small class of timber, very few bearing trees could be marked.

Concession I, part of concession II, and part of concession IV being broken fronted on the French River, Wahnapiatae Bay, and the Little Wahnapiatae River. posts were planted at the proper places on the shore line for the lines between lots one and two, three and four, five and six, seven and eight, nine and ten, and eleven and twelve, in each case making the odd numbered lot forty chains in width.

After the lines were completed in this township and the Township of Bigwood, I commenced the traverse of the lakes, bays, rivers, and islands. A Lugeol Micrometer and transit were used on this work.

General Features of the Township.

The township as a whole is level except where broken by water, but the surface is very rough and broken by low, narrow rocky ridges. The average level of the land is about fifty feet above Georgian Bay. The rocky ridges run about N. 25 degrees E., are flat on the easterly side and precipitous on the west, and are no doubt due to ancient glacial action. The Main French River, which has an average width of about six chains, runs almost due west, and has rocky shores throughout this township.

Geology.

The only rock found in the township is Laurentian Gneiss of various colors, but usually greyish or reddish.

Soil.

The township as a whole is rocky with very small areas of land between the ridges. The soil in these patches is clay. There are no large areas of clay land in the township suitable for agricultural purposes. A few small areas of clay land occur between Wahnapiatae Bay and Wahnapiatae River, and to the west of the Wahnapiatae River.

Timber.

That portion of the township north of Hartley's Bay and Wahnapiitae Bay is sparsely timbered with small jack pine, birch and poplar. The jack pine occurs on the rocky ridges, and the birch and poplar between the ridges. Large portions of that part of the township lying north of Hartley's Bay and east of Wahnapiitae Bay were burned this summer. That part between Hartley's Bay and the Main French River, and several larger islands in Wahnapiitae Bay, and the Main French River, is well timbered with large white and red pine, Jack pine, poplar, birch, spruce and balsam.

Islands.

There are seventy-three islands in the township. These were marked with their proper numbers on posts or blazed trees, so situated as to be easily seen from the water. Several of the islands are quite large, and are well timbered with white and red pine. I enclose with the notes a tabulated list of the islands showing the acreage, the markings, timber, soil and the particular use to which they may be put. The majority of these islands would be suitable for pleasure resorts, owing to their close proximity to the James Bay Railway and the Georgian Bay.

Water.

The township is well watered with lakes, rivers and creeks having the Main French River for the entire south boundary, and the Wahnapiitae River flowing through the north-west corner. The Main French River has many bays and inlets extending towards the north and east. The only water power of importance in the township occurs at Bear chute, lot 12, concession VI. The details of this water power are given on the traverse plan. This power could be easily developed, and without injuring any appreciable amount of land could have the head raised to double or treble the natural.

Railways and Navigation.

The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway was under construction through the township during the progress of the survey. The French River and Wahnapiitae Bay are suitable for navigation by steam-boats having a draft of ten feet. The French is navigable as far east as the rapids in lot 1, and Wahnapiitae Bay as far north as the little Wahnapiitae River, and Hartley's Bay as far east as the narrows at the crossing of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway. There are several tugs of approximately 150 tons displacement working on these waters.

Game.

Red deer and bear were plentiful, several being seen during the season. Some few signs of moose were seen. Small game, partridges, and duck were comparatively scarce.

Bass, pike, pickerel and white fish appeared to be plentiful.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, a traverse plan, timber plan, field notes and account.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. WALTER STULL,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 55).

TOWNSHIP OF BIGWOOD, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

SUDBURY, ONT., Dec. 18, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Bigwood, in the District of Nipissing, performed under instructions, dated May the twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six.

I commenced the survey of the Township of Bigwood on the completion of the survey of the Township of Allen, which lies immediately to the west.

I started the survey by running the line between concessions one and two east astronomically from a point in the east boundary of the Township of Allen, five miles due south of the north-east angle of that township. I planted posts on this line every forty chains and made the number of the lots fourteen, thirteen, twelve, etc. That portion of the line between the post marking the line between lots two and three and Dry Pine Bay was made out two in concession II. The side lines between lots twelve and thirteen, ten and eleven, eight and nine, six and seven, four and five, and two and three were run north astronomically to the south boundary of the Township of Delamere, and south astronomically to the north shore of the Main French River, from the corresponding posts on the above mentioned line. Side lines six and seven was run as before stated north and south astronomically, and the concession lines between two and three, three and four, four and five, five and six were started from this line, giving to each concession a depth of eighty chains. The different concession lines were run east astronomically from the six and seven side line to the shore line of Dry Pine Bay and the north branch of the French River, and connected with the corresponding lines in the township of Mason, and west astronomically to the east boundary of the Township of Allen, and connected with the corresponding lines in that township. The chainage between the intersection of the different side lines with the south boundary of the Township of Delamere and the corresponding lines in that township was noted. The north boundary of the township was not chained by me except at places for the purpose of traversing and connecting the railway in respect of my survey.

Concession 1 being broken fronted, posts were planted along the shore of the Main French River to mark the starting points between lots one and two, three and four, five and six, seven and eight, nine and ten, eleven and twelve and thirteen and fourteen. The width of the odd numbered lots, with the exception of lot one, was made forty chains.

Iron posts one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, three feet long, painted red, forged at the top to shed the rain, and pointed at the bottom, were placed at the following points, and all markings were made with the cold chisel.

1st. At the north-westerly angle of the township, and marked on the south-west side "Allen," on the south-east side "Bigwood," on the north side "Cox," on the south side "Con. VII and Con. VI," on the west side "I," on the east side "XIV." A wooden post was planted similarly marked except for the words Allen, Bigwood and Cox, and all mounded with stones.

2nd. At the south-westerly angle of the township at the intersection of the westerly boundary of the township with the north shore of the Main French River, marked on the north-west side "Allen" on the north-east

side "Bigwood," on the north side "Con. I," on the east side "XIV," on the west side "I." A cedar post was planted alongside and marked similarly with the exception of the words Bigwood and Allen, and both mounded with stones.

3rd. At the north-east angle of the township alongside of O. L. S. Tyrrel and Ford's post on the shore of the Bay of the French River, marked on the north side "Delamere," on the south-west side "Bigwood," on the south side "Con. VI," on the west side "II." A cedar post similarly marked except for the township names was planted alongside.

Iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter, three feet long, painted red, and forged at the top to shed the rain, and pointed at the bottom, were planted at the following places:

1st. At the intersection of side line six and seven with the north shore of the French River marked on the north side "Con. I," on the east side "VI," on the west side "VII." A wooden post similarly marked was placed alongside, and both mounded with stones.

2nd. At the intersection of the side lines six and seven with the line between concessions III and IV, marked on the east side "VI," on the west side "VII," on the north side "Con. VI," on the south side "Con. III," a wooden post was planted alongside.

3rd. At the intersection of side line six and seven with the north boundary of the township, marked on the south side "Con. VI," on the east side "VI," on the west side "VII." A wooden post similarly marked was placed alongside.

4th. At the intersection of concession line between three and four with the west boundary, marked on the south side "Con. III," on the north side "Con. IV," on the east side "XIV." A wooden post similarly marked was planted alongside.

5th. At the intersection of the line between concessions three and four with the shore of the Bay of French River marked on the north side "Con. IV," on the south side "Con. III," on the west side "III." A wooden post similarly marked was planted alongside.

The lines were all clear transit lines well opened out and blazed. Several observations were taken, the notes of which are included in the field notes.

The traversing of the lakes and rivers was done at the completion of the running of the lines with a Lugeol micrometer and transit.

The magnetic variation in this township remained fairly steady at seven degrees forty-five minutes west.

General Features.

The township as a whole is fairly level no high hills being noted. The surface is much broken with low rocky ridges, particularly in the western and southern portions of the townships, the north-easterly part, east of the Murdock Creek, is mostly rolling clay land, with rocky ridges near the shore lines of the creek and bays. The shore of the French River is very rocky and precipitous.

Timber.

The western and northern parts of the township are covered with jack pine, birch and poplar of a small size. The part east of the Murdock Creek is mostly poplar and birch of small size. Some large red and white pine is found in a narrow belt bordering on the Main French River and the western

shore of Dry Pine Bay. Outside of the white and red pine there is no valuable timber on the township.

Soil and Rock.

The western and southern portions of the township are almost entirely rocky, with a few small narrow belts of clay land between the ridges. The rock being Laurentian Gneiss, corresponds closely with the character of this formation throughout the whole district. The principal colors of the gneiss are reddish and greyish. No minerals of economic value were noticed. There is a fine area of good clay land on the peninsula east of the Murdock Creek. Considerable of this area is already squatted on by settlers. A list of these squatters accompanies this report. The land is this portion of the township appears to be of an excellent quality, and is easily cleared owing to the sparseness of the timber.

The township is well watered with several lakes, rivers and streams.

Water Powers.

There are two water powers in the township, one being on the north branch of the French River, and the other being the Recollet Falls on the Main French River. The former has a head of about eight feet, and at the natural minimum flow would develop about 300 H.P. By damming the eastern channel, which is in the Township of Mason, the power could be increased considerably. The Recollet has a natural head of about seven feet, and would develop naturally about 3,500 H.P. The development of this fall would be comparatively easy were it not for the construction of a dam in the heavy current of the river at this point.

Game.

Red deer were plentiful, bear were very plentiful, and wolves were not met with or heard during the progress of the work. Partridge and small game were scarce. Some fresh beaver work was noticed in the westerly part of the township. Fish of the usual kind were found in the rivers and lakes.

Railway.

The Toronto-Sudbury branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was constructed through the township, but at the time of the survey the steel had not been laid. The piers for the large steel bridge crossing the Main French River were being built during the progress of the survey. This road when opened for traffic will be of great benefit to the settlers in this township.

Accompanying this report are, a general plan, a traverse plan, timber plan, field notes and account.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. WALTER STULL,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 56).

TOWNSHIP OF LANGTON, DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

SARNIA, Dec., 29th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions dated the 31st of May, 1906, I have surveyed the Township of Langton, in the Rainy River District, and beg to report thereon as follows:—

I left Sarnia on the 13th day of June following, arriving at the Village of Dryden on the 16th, when, after waiting for three weeks for part of my outfit, which had gone astray on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and procuring men and supplies, I was enabled to leave that place on the 3rd day of July following, for Vermilion Bay, Eagle Lake, Township of Langton.

I commenced the survey by running the third and fourth concession line west from Ontario Land Surveyor Stewart's post on the east boundary, marked "III M," to the intersection of location 114 E, planting a wooden post and marking it "114 E" on the west side and "I" on the east side.

I then ran concession lines 4 and 5 due west, starting from Mr. Stewart's post marked "IV M" on the east boundary, taking an observation on this line of Polaris on the evening of the 7th of July, the magnetic variation being 6 degrees 30 minutes E., which gradually increased to 8 degrees 30 minutes at the west boundary of the township. I made this line a base throughout the township, planting posts at intervals of 40 chains, and running the various side lines north and south therefrom. The posts between lots 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 4 and 5, and 5 and 6 on this line are marked on four sides with numbers of lots on the east and west sides, and concessions on the north and south sides. The lines were run to the south and posts planted on the north limit of locations J. D. 3, parcel P. and gravel pits A. & B., the boundaries of which I measured, together with T. T. 16, and surveyed gravel pit B.

I ran concession lines 5 and 6 west from Mr. Stewart's post marked "5 M" on the east boundary, taking an observation of Polaris on the evening of the 21st of July, and planting posts at the intersection of the east and west boundaries of location T. T. 16.

I ran side line 2 and 3 from this line 80 chains north for the purpose of locating the north boundary, which I ran due east to the lake at the north-east corner of the township, planting an iron post alongside a balm of gilead post at the edge of a marsh, at a distance of 6 chains 48 links from the water's edge and distant from the north-east angle of the township 26 chains 44 links. The north boundary was produced west to the lake at the north-west angle of the township, planting a six-inch jack pine post 50 links from the water's edge on the east side of the lake, marked "Langton" on the south-east, "Con. VI" on the south, and "XII" on the east side, distant 35 chains 19 links from the north-west angle of the township.

A portion of the west boundary having been surveyed by Ontario Land Surveyor Bolton in 1905 north from the railway, I retraced and chained this line and produced the same south across the Bay of Eagle Lake and across the peninsula, where I planted an iron post alongside of a spruce post six inches in diameter, 28 links north of the water's edge of Eagle Lake, marked "Langton" on the north-east, "Con. I" on the north, and "XII" on the east side.

The iron post on the east town line on the north shore of Eagle Lake, as shown on projected plan furnished me by the Department, which is the

south-east corner of the township on land being lost, I planted another iron post alongside the tamarac post in a cairn of stones 15 links from the water's edge, which is marked "Langton" on the north-west, "Mutrie" on the north-east, "Con. III" on the north, "XII" on the east, and "I" on the west side.

An iron post is planted alongside of a white pine post six and one-half inches in diameter, 20 links north of the water's edge of Eagle Lake on side lines 6 and 7, marked "VI" on the east side, "VII" on the west side, and "Con. I" on the north side.

An iron post is planted alongside a jack pine post five inches in diameter in a cairn of stones where side lines 6 and 7 intersect concession lines 3 and 4, marked "VI" on the east side, "VII" on the west side, "Con. III" on the south side, and "Con. IV" on the north side.

An iron post is planted on side lines 6 and 7 alongside of a jack pine post six inches in diameter 1 chain south of the water's edge, and distant 1 chain 63 links from the north boundary, the corner being in the lake, marked "VI" on the east side, "VII" on the west side, and "Con. VI" on the south side.

An iron post is planted alongside a spruce post six inches in diameter at the intersection of concession line 3 and 4 with the west boundary, marked "Con. III" on the south, "Con. IV" on the north and "XII" on the east side.

An iron post is planted on the west town line alongside a wooden post six inches in diameter one chain south of the water's edge, distant 34 chains 82 links from the north-west angle of the township, the same being in the lake, and is marked "Langton" on the south-east, "Con. VI" on south, and "XII" on east side.

All iron posts were marked with a cold chisel.

The balance of the township having been completed by running concession lines east and west, and side lines north and south, I then finished the traverse of the north shore of Eagle Lake, together with the islands therein. Where the corners of lots fall in lakes, posts are planted on the shores where each line enters the lake.

The township throughout is broken and hilly, consisting chiefly of granite ranges lying north-east and south-west, with an occasional muskeg, and where fire has exposed the rock, quartz veins were seen, but no mineral was found, excepting in a highly magnetic range running from lot 3, concession 6, to lot 12, concession 5, carrying red hematite with indications of gold, silver and copper, but of no economic value. This range is from 20 to 30 chains in width, and showed a magnetic variation in places of 15 degrees to 20 degrees. Some development work had been done thereon on location T. T. 16. a shaft having been sunk, but the work has apparently been abandoned. A spring of water, heavily mineralized, was seen on lot 2, concession 6. Posts were planted on the north and south boundaries of T. T. 16, on side line 6 and 7.

The timber is varied, consisting chiefly of jack pine, poplar and birch of small growth, together with a few scattered red and white pine along the shores of Eagle Lake; of the former about thirty trees are standing on lot 2, concession 6, 10 inches to 18 inches in diameter. The most valuable timber has been taken off and fire has destroyed a considerable quantity. Some jack pine and tamarac remains in the western part fit for cordwood, and a considerable quantity of small spruce remains fit for pulpwood.

The soil consists chiefly of white clay loam; some portions in the west is good land. The centre and east part of the township is light and sandy;

some good land is found in the vicinity of alder swamps, creeks and in low places.

The lakes are well supplied with fish, Eagle Lake containing white fish, pike, pickerel and maskinonge, which are shipped to the United States. The water is pure and soft, containing no limestone. The creeks are all small, excepting one emptying into Eagle Lake on concession 3, which is navigable for boats and canoes. There are no waterfalls in the township.

Small game, such as partridge and rabbits, were seen; also larger game, such as moose and deer.

Small fruit, such as blueberries, were plentiful.

The islands in Eagle Lake are not fit for agricultural purposes, but make ideal and valuable summer resorts.

Several windfalls were met with during the progress of the survey, but not to any very great extent.

Location 114 E has no buildings on it. D 113 has a good log house, a small clearing, and is used as a summer resort.

There are two settlers in the township, both on lot 6, concession 4; one a trapper, the other an explorer.

One-third of the township is fit for agricultural purposes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN J. FRANCIS,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 57).

TOWNSHIP OF PELLATT, DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

KENORA, Feb. 13th, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I have surveyed the Township of Pellatt under instructions dated 2nd August, 1905.

I commenced the survey from the south-west corner of the township, having established that point as follows, commencing at the centre of the track of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the west limit of the Ostersund station ground, thence west astronomically one hundred and twenty chains, thence south astronomically forty chains to the said south-west corner of the Township of Pellatt, Boyne Lake preventing me from exactly adhering to instructions.

Iron posts are planted at the following points (with a wooden post at each of the same places), at the south-west corner of the township, marked on the north-east side "Pellatt," north side "Con. I," east side "XVI"; one at the north-west corner marked "Pellatt" on the south-east side, "Con. VI" on south side, "XVI" on east side; one at the intersection of north boundary with Winnipeg River, marked on south-west side "Pellatt," on west side "VII," on the south side "Con. VI;" one at the intersection of the south boundary with the west shore of Eagle Lake marked on the north-

west side "Pellatt," on the west side "X," on the north side "Con. I;" one at the intersection of the line between lots 8 and 9 with the north boundary marked "Pellatt," "Con. VI" on the south side, "VIII" on the east side, and "IX" on the west side; one at the intersection of the line between the third and fourth concessions with the west boundary marked on the east side "Pellatt," "XVI," on the south side "Con. III," on the north side "Con. IV;" one at the intersection of the line between the third and fourth concessions with the shore of Middle Lake, marked on the west side, "III," on the north side "Con. IV," on the south side "Con. III;" one at the intersection of the line between concessions 3 and 4, with the east shore of Sandy Lake marked "Con. III" on the south side, "Con. IV" on the north side, "VIII" on the east side. I found the low-lying lands flooded around Lakes Louise, Middle and Muriel and Locke Bay and their tributary streams, and good hay meadows between Lake Louise and Middle Lake could not be cut, being completely submerged, owing to the stop logs having been removed from the power dam.

Muriel Lake, Lake Louise and Middle Lake are nearly on the same level as Winnipeg River, and there is no rapid water in the outlets from those lakes to the river, and high water in the river means submergence of the lands contiguous to those lakes and their outlets. The rock throughout the township (except the south-east corner between War Eagle Lake and Keewatin) is granitoid gneiss with no appearance of valuable mineral.

The soil north and north-west of Sandy Lake is a rich clay loam impregnated with black vegetable mould, and should prove to be number one for all agricultural purposes. This good land extends from lot 15 in the third concession to lot 7 in the fourth concession, and includes 9, 10, 11 and 12 in the fifth, and parts of 9, 10, 11 and 12 in the sixth. There is also a clay belt between Sandy Lake and Lakes Lulu and Louise, very good in places but of a harder quality and light colored. The sandy soil, called sandy loam in the timber plan, is of good quality and fit for agricultural purposes; the sandy soil round Boyne Lake is of poor quality and covered with jack pine scrub. Concession "I" west of War Eagle Lake is nearly all rock, the only soil being in narrow valleys.

The shores of War Eagle Lake are very rough and rocky, except part of that north of the track, which is low, and submerged, with water-killed trees standing in the water. Boyne Lake is a lake of pure water and on the north shore is a sand beach nearly a quarter of a mile long. The lakes mostly all contain good pure water with high shores, except Sandy Lake, which has a muddy bottom, swampy shore at the west end, and the poorest water in the township, about 20 chains north of the outlet of Muriel, and on Muriel Lake is a fine sand beach. The land all about Muriel Lake is of good quality, and the shores are high and dry.

The north-east portion of the township is very rocky and mostly all unfit for cultivation, the best parts having been previously surveyed and taken up.

The timber in the township has been cut over for ties and stave bolts, and the timber remaining is valuable only for fire wood, and in the north-east and south-west portions of the township there is a great deal of scrub, with intervening patches of good cord wood timber. Fire has been over several portions of the township, some places killing all the timber, in others leaving green patches.

The west boundary passes over some very rocky land. On lots 15 and 16, in the fourth and fifth concessions, is some good level burnt land where the wild grass grows fully six feet high, and if cleared of logs and brush would make good natural meadow land. We saw numerous indications of

moose, caribou, red deer, foxes and other animals, and some partridges. Wolves are also to be seen occasionally and are increasing in numbers rapidly.

There is a difference of from six to ten feet between the height of water in Lakes Lulu and Louise, the difference being greatest at low water in the Winnipeg River. The outlet from Lake Lulu to Lake Louise is short and is all rapids. There are also rapids on Culloden Creek.

John Taylor has squatted on lot 10, in the second concession, between Lakes Lulu and Louise. He has five acres cleared, a log house and some outbuildings and keeps cattle, pigs and fowl.

Samuel Palmas, on lot 4 in the third concession, a log house 18 x 20, outbuilding 20 x 24, 5.5 acres cleared. Andrew Anderson, on lot 11 in the second concession, log house hewed, windows, doors and lumber on the ground, small piece underbrushed, no clearing. August Skoglund, on lot 12 in the second concession, half acre cleared, log house 16 x 24. John Johnston, the occupant of D 117, has half an acre and buildings north of his north boundary on lot 13 in the second concession.

The settlers already in the township are asking for a road to Keewatin and for a school, most of them being from seven to nine miles from Keewatin.

I believe the Township of Pellatt to be the best township surveyed in the immediate neighborhood for agricultural purposes. No lot is entirely free from rock, but some will average 70 to 80 per cent. free of rock, and water is plentiful and accessible to most lots, with good winter roads to Keewatin by crossing over the lakes, and hoping for a summer road and a public school in the near future.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDMUND SEAGER,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 58.)

ALGONQUIN PARK P. O., Feb. 4th, 1907.

To the Honorable,

The Minister of Lands and Mines,
Toronto, Ont.

HONORABLE SIR,—I beg to submit a short report on the Algonquin National Park and the work performed here during the past year.

Our staff, as of course you are aware, is composed of twelve rangers, one teamster, chief ranger and superintendent. We have an area of about two thousand square miles, which during the greater part of the year is patrolled by these men to prevent trapping and illegal fishing, to protect the forests from fire, and in every way to look after the interests of this great game preserve. During the season in which there is little or no danger from poachers,

their time is taken up cutting out portages, making canoes, snowshoes, etc., cutting wood for the buildings at headquarters, putting in a supply of ice and building shelter houses. This year a large frame shelter house has been built at Brulé Lake, sided log buildings at Opeongo, McDougall, Nipissing and Lindie's Lakes. These buildings are not, as generally supposed, just hunters' camps, but good, substantial, sided log buildings, well finished throughout. New roofs have been put on the houses at Eagle, Rosebery and White Trout Lakes.

There has been very little poaching, and I feel that the staff have done good work. Game of all kinds has very much increased. The numerous visitors last year reported the deer and moose abundant wherever they went, and fishing splendid everywhere. The fur-bearing animals have wonderfully increased, especially the otter and beaver. Large families of the latter are to be found on every stream and lake. The small-mouthed bass introduced into a few of these lakes some years ago have abundantly stocked the streams for fifty miles to the east of the Park, and splendid bass fishing is now had where a few years this gamiest of fish was unknown. I should like very much to see the rainbow trout introduced here. I am confident it would be a success, as so many important rivers flow from the Park and draw their fish supply from the lakes here. I feel that the Government cannot take too great an interest in this question.

We had a great many visitors last year and one and all were delighted with the abundance and tameness of the game and fur-bearing animals.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) G. W. BARTLETT,
Superintendent.

(Appendix No. 59.)

MORPETH P. O., Jan. 8th, 1907.

To the Honorable,
The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this my report as Caretaker and Ranger of the Rondeau Provincial Park for the year 1906. As my report for 1905 was very lengthy in setting forth the necessity for the several improvements so much needed in the Park, some of which have been carried into effect and add much to the appearance of the Park, I will make this report brief. The improvements made in 1906 are the building of a new refectory, which is much larger and more commodious than the old one that was previously used. The cost of the building was \$1,500, and it can be leased to good advantage.

The new Park road was damaged a great deal last spring by drawing heavy loads of ice over it when the roadbed was soft, and this was repaired. First class gravel was secured at a cost of nearly \$300, and the road was put into excellent condition.

An excavation was made for the wild geese in the enclosure of about 60 x 15 feet, in which the water at present is nearly three feet deep.

The aviaries for the several kinds of pheasants in the Park enclosure were overhauled and all new cedar posts put in to replace the old oak posts, which were mostly rotten, and new fine mesh wire was used for covering and siding the pens and runways. This secures the birds from their enemies, the weasels, owls, etc., much better than the old coarser mesh wire netting.

At present the water in the Rondeau Bay and in the swales and lagoons on the Park is higher than it has ever been since I came to the Park, and we are looking for heavy floods here towards spring. The root cellar has some water in it now and I expect it will be worse during the balance of the winter.

In regard to the long talked of dock to be built, Mr. Halford, Government Engineer, was here a few weeks ago looking over the situation and figuring on the cost, also Mr. Whitebread, who is in charge of the Government dredge. I think they understand the situation here thoroughly in regard to dredging for the building of the new dock and covering the water weeds and rushes that are such an eyesore in front of the picnic grounds, pavilion and summer cottages. The Government have the details of the reports of Mr. Halford and Mr. Whitebread before them, and I sincerely hope these plans will be carried out, at least in part, so that we may have a dock that will be approachable for reasonable sized crafts, ready for the public use this coming season.

I have strongly urged in my reports for several years the necessity for a public house here, the need for which grows each year, and the Government should make a move in this direction that will result in a large, suitable building being erected at an early date.

I find upon looking through the bush there has been little or no timber blown down this season. The swales are filled with water so that they are impassible for teams. The Government should make a reasonable grant for the extension of the new road into the Park on through the bush to the bar at the other end, for the various reasons stated in my reports for other years. The forty-one church seats bought last spring were scattered around through the pavilion and picnic grounds, and were greatly appreciated by the visitors.

There have been five substantial summer houses erected this season and we expect more than that number in 1907.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ISAAC GARDNER.

Appendix No. 60.

List of persons holding Cullers' Licenses issued under the Ontario Cullers Act up to 31st December, 1905.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Anderson, M. M.	Almonte.	Bromley, Thomas	Pembroke.
Allan, James D.	Bracebridge.	Bremner, John L.	Admaston.
Appleton, Erwin B.	Bracebridge.	Breen, Bernard	Garden River.
Albert, Andrew	Ottawa.	Buie, Dougal	Providence Bay.
Adams, J. Q.	Longford Mills.	Baker, Thomas	Blind River.
Anderson, Patrick J.	Campbellford.	Blais, Felix	Hull, Que.
Anderson, J. C.	Gravenhurst.	Balsdon, George	Keewatin.
Allan, Alfred	Ottawa.	Bromley, W. H.	Pembroke.
Allen, R. A.	Bannockburn.	Bowers, Isaac	Little Current.
Aikens, Geo. M.	French River.	Brown, Thomas	Barrie.
Appleby, Ridley	Katrine.	Bass, Walter R.	W. Huntingdon.
Adams, James M.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Bates, Robert	Rat Portage.
Aylward, James	Peterborough.	Binnie, Thomas	Port Arthur.
Archibald, John L.	Keewatin.	Blair, William	Keewatin.
Austin, Wm. G.	Renfrew.	Bick, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.
Anderson, Charles	Little Current.	Burke, John Thomas	Midland.
Anderson, John	Cartier.	Buchan, Sterling	L'Orignal.
Adair, Thomas Albert	Gananoque.	Brown, Joseph A.	Spanish.
Anderson, J. G.	Alpena, Mich.	Baird, P. C.	Rainy River.
Alexander, Samuel	Arden.	Brill, J. W.	Mine Centre.
Adams, Wm.	Westmeath.	Beattie, Arthur W.	Arnprior.
Arkle, George	Rat Portage	Brock, H. S.	Ottawa.
Armstrong, James Theodore	McKellar.	Benson, John Bird	Midland.
Armstrong, Thos. J.	Arnprior.	Brennan, Richard Lawrence	Peterborough.
Acheson, Ira M.	Westmeath.	Brown, Hugh Risside	Huntsville.
Albert, Alfred E.	Ottawa.	Bryan, Frank	Keewatin.
Alma, John E.	Hawkesbury.	Bennet, Edward Clinton	Ahmik Harbor.
Adams, George A.	Longford.	Blaine, Harvie Thomas	Orillia.
Ansley, John Albert	Thessalon.	Borrett, Thomas	Barrie.
Ansley, John Jenkins	Thessalon.	Bickell, James Manuel	Sault Ste. Marie.
Ainslie, Alexander	Spanish.	Buisson, William	Sudbury.
Apleton, E. A.	Kenora.	Borrett, James A.	Sault Ste Marie.
		Bliss, C Lidden	Sudbury.
Brophy, Michael Patrick	Massey Station.	Bray, James	Kinmount.
Boland, Abraham	Cartier.	Bremner Geo	Anprior.
Brown, Singleton	Bracebridge.	Bromley, Samuel	Pembroke.
Barry, Thomas James	Hastings.	Brown, A. C.	Fitzroy Harbor.
Blanchet, Paul Frederick	Ottawa.	Berlinquet, Julius	Opimicon, Que.
Bird, W. S.	Parry Sound.	Blastorah, Fred. L.	Harwood.
Bayley, James T.	Gravenhurst.	Burns, Clifton H.	Little Current.
Bell, Henry	Ottawa.	Beaumont, Ernest	Parry Sound.
Beach, Herbert Mahlom	Ottawa.	Beattie, Alex.	Whitney.
Barry, Thomas	Millbridge.	Brennan, Reginald	Gravenhurst.
Beatty, W. R.	Parry Sound.	Boyd, Geo.	Gravenhurst.
Brooks, Frederick William	Mackay's Station	Bissell, George Thomas	Trenton.
Brown, Robert D.	Port Sidney.	Baxter, Richard	Deseronto.
Breed, Arthur G.	Penetang'ishene.	Breeaugh, Edward	Deseronto.
Barnes, Thomas George Lee	Muskoka Mills.	Boyd, George A.	Thessalon.
Buchanan, Robert	Coldwater.	Buchan, Frederick	Arnprior.
Beck, Jacob Frederick	Penetang'ishene.	Barret, Patrick	Arnprior.
Bird, Joseph Manly	Muskoka Mills.	Brundage, Alfred, W.	Pembroke.
Boyd, John F.	Thessalon.	Brougham, Thomas	Eganville.
Brandin, Martin, W.	Peterborough.	Blair, Robert I.	Arnprior.
Bell, John C.	Peterborough.	Benson, John W.	Sturgeon Bay.
Bartlett, George W.	Warren.	Beck, Charles M., Jr.	Penetang'ishene.
Brown, Silas	Klock's Mills.	Beatty, W. J.	Coldwater.
Boland, W. G.	Eganville.	Burns, C. W., Jr.	South River.
Baulke, George R.	Aylmer, Que.	Bell, John Henry	Burk's Falls.

Appendix No. 60.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Bettes, John Hiram.....	Muskoka Mills.	Chalmers, George James....	Peterboro.
Brady, John.....	Renfrew.	Caverly, David Charles.....	Parry Sound.
Brown, James.....	Buckingham, Que.	Campbell, Archibald J.....	Little Current.
Brooks, W. J.....	Blind River.	Close, John L.....	Arnprior.
Bertrand, Allan.....	Nairn Centre.	Carmichael, Donald.....	Arnprior.
Brinkman, Alex. B.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Carty, John.....	Arnprior.
Black, Jacob.....	Barwick.	Cleary, Patrick M.....	Arnprior.
Beattie, W. J.....	Arnprior.	Caldwell, Jas. M.....	Callander.
Bromley, William.....	Westmeath.	Cushing, John J.....	Davidson, Que.
Bissell, Harlie.....	Trenton.	Crebo, William.....	Thessalon.
Brown, Robert.....	Starrat.	Cullen, Michael J.....	Massey Station.
Beaton, Hugh.....	Waubashene.	Cuthbertson, William.....	Arnprior.
Bailey, Arthur.....	Parry Sound.	Carss, Percy.....	Thessalon.
Burd, James Henry.....	Parry Sound.	Coghlan, Michael.....	Chapeau, Que.
Bailey, Samuel James.....	Orillia.	Cameron, Alexander Gordon.	Beauchene, Que.
Burton, Tinswood.....	Renfrew.	Cassaday, W. W.....	Emo.
Boyes, James.....	Huntsville.	Carter, Robert E.....	Fesserton.
Brown, John.....	Rockdale.	Coleman, Jos.....	Baysville.
Brennan, Edward Scott.....	Sundridge.	Cardiff, George McDougall....	Sudbury.
Bell, John Arguey.....	Klock's Mills.	Cameron, W. D.....	Rat Portage.
Bromley, Edw. H.....	Pembroke.	Crandall, F.....	Port Arthur.
Bliss, Lawrence E.....	Byng Inlet.	Campbell, James R.....	Eganville.
Buee, Neil.....	Spanish Station.	Campbell, John A.....	Galetta.
Brazziel, Leonard.....	Spanish Station.	Caillier, Hyacinth.....	Arnprior.
Bowie, Jas.....	Bryson, Que.	Chamberlain, Thomas.....	Bobcaygeon.
Barrie, Nicholas J.....	Ottawa.	Cooper, David Allan.....	Millbrook.
Burke, J. D.....	Rat Portage.	Cox, Henry.....	Ballerica, Que.
Bowen, Thos.....	Deseronto.	Currie, James.....	Ottawa.
Brown, James F.....	Baysville.	Clarkson, A. E.....	Midland.
Blastorah, Bernard.....	Harwood.	Clairmont, E.....	Gravenhurst.
Campbell, Robt. John.....	Flinton.	Cameron, W. F.....	Sturgeon Bay.
Carpenter, John A.....	Arnprior.	Connolly, David.....	Gravenhurst.
Campbell, Alexander J.....	Trenton.	Campbell, P. C.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Carson, James.....	Bracebridge.	Cadenhead, Alexander.....	Midland.
Campbell, J. M.....	Bracebridge.	Carpenter, R. J.....	Arnprior.
Campbell, Robert.....	Bracebridge.	Christie, William Pringle....	Seyern Bridge.
Clairmont, Joseph.....	Campbellford.	Campbell, C. V.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Clarkson, Robert J.....	Parry Sound.	Clegg, Samuel.....	Peterborough.
Carruthers, Aaron.....	Hintonburg.	Clairmont, William. L.....	Gravenhurst.
Calder, Wm. J.....	Burk Lake.	Cook, Sidney P. W.....	Spanish Station.
Chew, Joseph.....	Gravenhurst.	Corrigan, John.....	Baysville.
Cole, James Colin.....	Ottawa.	Chalmers, Alexander M.....	Peterborough.
Cameron, William.....	Collin's, Inlet	Charlton, George A.....	Collingwood.
Cain, Robert.....	Midland.	Cahill, Thomas.....	Nosbonsing.
Crawford, Stephen W.....	Thessalon.	Chew, Manly.....	Midland.
Cochrane, George.....	Peterboro.	Cooper, James Eddy.....	Saurin.
Coburn, John.....	Lindsay.	Cook, Reinhardt.....	South River.
Crowe, Nathaniel.....	Bobcaygeon.	Crowe, Cecil.....	Bobcaygeon.
Cameron, Alexander.....	Norman.	Callaghan, Dennis.....	Trenton.
Chrysler, Frank R. L.....	Webbwood.	Collins, James.....	Barryville.
Callaghan, Thos., Jr.....	Campbellford.	Campbell, Daniel N.....	Buckingham, Que.
Carson, Hugh.....	Rat Portage.	Canniff, R. W.....	Rat Portage.
Calder, George.....	Woodville.	Cassidy, S. C.....	Dunchurch.
Callaghan, Dennis.....	Campbellford.	Charleson, John Baptiste....	Ottawa.
Corigan, Robert T.....	Emo.	Comer, Billa F.....	Tweed.
Cameron, John H.....	Rat Portage.	Carter, George.....	Sundridge.
Carson, Melvin.....	Little Current.	Corrigan, Robt. T.....	Emo.
Cameron, John K.....	Spanish River.	Caswell, Grant.....	Coldwater.
Cassidy, William.....	Little Current.	Caswell, Geo.....	Coldwater.
Coons, George Washington..	Peterboro.	Chemir, David A.....	Pembroke.
Chisholm, George Leopold...	Sault Ste. Marie.	Clairmont, Philadelp L.....	Gravenhurst.
		Crowe, Edgerton.....	Bobcaygeon.

Appendix No. 60.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Crowe, Leslie.....	Bobcaygeon.	Eager, James.....	Parry Sound.
Campbell, Duncan W.....	Stewartville.	Elliott, Porter P.....	Mine Centre.
Callahan, Thomas N.....	Arnprior.	Elliott, William.....	Cache Bay.
Clements, Albert James.....	Bent River.	Edgar, J. E.....	Rat Portage.
Carney, Albert.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Elliott, George E.....	Peterborough.
Collins, Arthur.....	Massey Station.		
Carter, George.....	Lavallee, Que.	Fraser, John A.....	Rat Portage.
Chitty, Alfred E.....	Kenora.	Ferguson, Wm. H.....	Red Bay.
		Forbes, Christopher McKay.	McLean's Depot.
Doran, Frank.....	Barryvale.	Fitzgerald, E. Clair.....	Parry Sound.
Dunning, E. Percival.....	Parry Sound.	Farrell, W. H.....	Ironside, Que.
Duff, R. J.....	Arnprior.	French, Lewis William.....	Byng Inlet.
Durrill, John W.....	Ottawa.	Fraser, William A.....	Mattawa.
Dickson, John.....	Sundridge.	Finnerty, Patrick.....	Rochfort.
Dickson, Jas. L.....	Michipic'ten H'r	Farnand, Frank.....	Diamond.
Dobie, Harry.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Fulton, Philip S.....	Spanish Station.
Deacon, Charles.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Fitzgerald, Ulyot C.....	Parry Sound.
Danter, R. W.....	Parry Sound.	Fenn, George.....	Bracebridge.
Doyle, T. J.....	Eau Clair.	Fortune, Owen.....	Trenton.
Dobie, Alexander R.....	Blind River	Fraser, David.....	Norman.
Darling, J M.....	Wisawasa.	France, John.....	Collins' Inlet.
Dillon, John.....	Calabogie.	Ferguson, Ernest A.....	Valleyville.
Durrell, Jos. Nelson.....	P'r't'ge du F'rt, Q	Ferguson, Alpheu.....	Mattawa.
Durrell, John.....	Callander.	Ford, John, William B.....	P'r't'ge du F'rt, Q
Donally, Richard S.....	Sunbury.	Ford, Charles.....	Wahnapiatae.
Devine, William.....	Cook's Mills.	Findlay, J. H.....	Braeside.
Durrill, William.....	Nosbonsing.	Fraser, James.....	Renfrew.
Draper, Patrick.....	Quyon, Que.	Fairen, Francis.....	Peterborough.
Davis, J. P.....	Bobcaygeon.	Faulkner, Jos.....	Fesserton.
Dale, John Alexander.....	Birkendale.	Fraser, Alexander, Jr.....	Westmeath.
Dinsmore, Chas. L.....	Huntsville.	Fairbairn, William.....	Calabogie.
Drum, Patrick.....	Belleville.	Fraser, Wm. A.....	Pembroke.
Durham, Edgar S.....	Rosseau.	Fraser, Foster.....	Pembroke.
Duquette, Charles.....	Webbwood.	Fraser, William.....	Little Current.
Davis, William Albert.....	Bobcaygeon.	Fraser, Hugh Alexander.....	Pembroke.
Dickson, Robert Alexander.....	Keene.	Flaherty, John.....	Lindsay.
Dawkins, John.....	Gravenhurst.	Fisher, William.....	Trenton.
Doxsee, James E.....	Gravenhurst.	Fox, Thomas.....	Deseronto.
Didier, L. P.....	Aylmer, Que.	Fallis, James W.....	Sturgeon Bay.
Devine, Patrick J.....	Sheenboro, Que.	Fairbairn, N. H.....	Webbwood.
Dinsmore, Richard.....	Huntsville.	Friel, John.....	Trenton.
Dunn, Percy E.....	Longford Mills.	Fox, Charles.....	Trenton.
Duval, Chas.....	Halfway.	Featherstonhaugh, William	
Donlevy, James.....	Calabogie.	Henry.....	Penetanguishene
Doris, Patrick.....	Peterborough.	Friar, Schuyler.....	Westmeath.
Doris John.....	Peterborough.	Farren, Joel.....	Savanne.
Donahoe, Michael.....	Erinsville.	Fraser, Duncan.....	Big Forks.
Doran, W.....	Belleville.	Freestone, Walter.....	Burk's Falls.
Dickson, Robt. R.....	Kippewa, Que.	Fraser, John.....	Bancroft.
Donlevy, Wm. C.....	Rockcliffe.	Fitzgerald, D. C.....	Spanish Station.
Duff, Chas. A.....	Stewartville.	Foster, Wm. C.....	Searchmont.
Dean, James C.....	Rat Portage.	Frazer, Jas. C.....	Spanish Mills.
Duff, Peter A.....	Claybank.	Fremlin, H. P.....	Richards Land'g.
Duncan, Downey.....	Rainy River.	Foster, Ed. G.....	Sault Ste. Marie,
Dougherty, J M.....	Fort Frances.	Farrel, Peter M.....	Whitefish.
		Fairhall, Edward.....	Whiteside.
Enlaw, Oliver.....	Campbellford.	Fraser, Levi.....	Bracebridge.
Ebert, Andrew P.....	Pembroke.	Fiddes, James.....	Rainy River.
Ellis, Alexander.....	Arnprior.	Frawley, Frank.....	Orillia.
Ellis, John.....	Westmeath		
Errington, Joseph.....	Sundridge.	Griffith, Geo. F.....	Pembroke.
Eddington, Henry John.....	Parry Sound.	Graham, John.....	Arnprior.

Appendix No. 60.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Golden, Jno.....	Gilmour.	Hartt, James.....	Gilmour.
Gunter, Henry M.....	Trenton.	Hayes, James.....	Enterprise.
Goltz, Ernest.....	Bardsville.	Humphrey, T. W.....	Gravenhurst.
Green, Forman A.....	Gilmour.	Huckson, A. H.....	French River.
Green, Samuel E.....	Parry Sound.	Handley, Robert.....	Douglas.
Grant, John.....	Flinton.	Howe, Alexander.....	Queensborough.
Green, Arthur.....	Ottawa.	Hurd, Edwin.....	Hurdville.
Green, Norman McL.....	Bancroft.	Huff, J. S. Morris.....	Arnprior.
Gillis, John J.....	Whitefish.	Halliday, Robert J.....	Lindsay.
George, R.....	Parry Sound.	Hutton, John.....	Hutton House.
Gardiner, John.....	Parry Sound.	Hutchinson, Wm. E.....	Huntsville.
Golden, Frank J.....	Trenton.	Hogarth, Joseph Rowan.....	Pembroke.
Garson, Robert.....	Thessalon.	Humphrey, John.....	Gravenhurst.
Gropp, August.....	Penetanguishene	Hill, Joshua.....	Midland.
Grozelle, Antoine D.....	Muskoka Mills.	Hall, David.....	Lovering.
Goulais, James.....	Peterborough.	Hartley, Charles.....	Peterborough.
Grayson, Charles.....	Keewatin.	Hawkins, Henry Charles.....	Blind River.
Gladstone, Harry E.....	Cook's Mills.	Hines, Philip Wallace.....	Huntsville.
Guertin, Oliver.....	Biscotasing.	Hudson, John Lewis.....	Combermere.
Gelinas, Frank.....	Hull, Que.	Hurdman, William H.....	Ottawa.
Gwynne, John.....	Hawkesbury.	Hughes, John.....	North Bay.
Gray, Frederick M.....	Brule Lake.	Howie, R. G.....	New Liskeard.
Graham, Edward G.....	Wahnapiatae.	Helferty, Dennis.....	Eganville.
Griffin, James.....	Spanish River.	Hamilton, Robt.....	Rat Portage.
Gordon, Alexander B.....	Pembroke.	Hoppins, Abiram.....	Kingston.
Gareau, Noah J.....	Pembroke.	Hoppins, Densmore.....	Kingston.
Gillies, D. A.....	Carleton Place.	Haystead, John.....	Parry Sound.
Gilligan, Edward.....	Mattawa.	Henderson, John Irwin.....	Bobcaygeon.
Gladman, Charles.....	Parry Sound.	Hartley, William.....	Millbridge.
Garrow, John D.....	Ottawa.	Higgins, John C.....	Peterborough.
Gorman, William Burton.....	Wahnapiatae.	Harrison, John, Jr.....	Pembroke.
Gordon, Robert W.....	Pembroke.	Hawkins, E.....	Le Breton Flats.
Guertin, Nelson.....	Petawawa.	Henderson, Charles.....	Bracebridge.
Gardener, John.....	Rat Portage.	Halliday, Frank.....	Parry Sound.
Gunter, Peter M.....	Gilmour.	Hammond, W.....	Orillia.
Glennie, William.....	Millbridge.	Hall, Charles Asa.....	Penetanguishene
German, Maurice J.....	Fenelon Falls.	Hearl, John.....	Callander.
Gillies, John A.....	Braeside.	Howe, Isaac.....	Fort Frances.
Goddin, Edward.....	Griffith.	Halliday, James.....	Springtown.
Grant, Joseph.....	Eganville.	Hurdman, J. A.....	Ottawa.
Gilmour, James B.....	Braeside.	Hawkins, Stonewall J.....	Meldrum Bay.
Gorman, Joseph P.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Hinchcliffe, William.....	Gunter.
Gordon, Thomas A.....	Hall's Bridge.	Henderson, Arthur.....	Baysville.
Gray, Albert H.....	Biscotasing.	Hillis, James M.....	Sutton West.
Gadway, John.....	Parry Sound.	Harris, William, Jr.....	Day Mills.
Garrow, Edward.....	Webbwood.	Hogg, W. J.....	North Bay.
Golding, William.....	Dorset.	Hoxie, E. P.....	Katrine.
Gillies, Harry.....	White Lake.	Hawkins, Walter.....	Pembroke.
Gordon, Herbert C.....	Ne'lon.	Howard, James.....	Eganville.
Gillespie, M. H.....	Cook's Mills.	Howard, William.....	Baysville.
Griffin, William.....	Huntsville.	Hogan, Enos W.....	Savanne.
Ganton, David.....	Trout Creek.	Horne, John T.....	Fort William.
Graham, George L.....	Arnprior.	Hamilton, Chas. E.....	Rat Portage.
Graham, Frederick S.....	Arnprior.	Henderson, Leonard.....	Baysville.
Gill, Cuthbert.....	Orillia.	Hunter, Thos.....	Callander.
Graham, James Robert.....	Rat Portage.	Hamilton, Robert J.....	Ottawa.
Graham, Thomas Jordan.....	Byng Inlet.	Hawkins, William A.....	Pembroke.
Gaudaur, Antoine Daniel.....	Orillia.	Herring, Edward C.....	Sebright.
Gorman, Patrick.....	Eganville.	Hatch, J. W.....	Dryden.
Guy, Charles.....	Fort Frances.	Hoard, Wm. Paris.....	Emo.
Hurd, Cyrus.....	Parry Sound.	Irving, Thos. H.....	Parry Sound.

Appendix No. 60.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Irwin, Eli.....	Rat Portage.	Kehoe, Martin.....	Huntsville.
Irving, Edward C.....	Rat Portage.	Leannoth, Francis.....	Arnprior.
Johns, Frank A.....	Toronto.	Lee, James.....	Warren.
Jackson, Robert.....	Brechin.	Lloyd, Alfred.....	Severn Bridge.
Johnson, Finlay.....	Bracebridge.	Lawrie, Frank A.....	Parry Sound.
Jones, Albert.....	Victoria Harbor.	Latimer, Jas.....	Frank's Bay.
Johnson, Thomas.....	Bobcaygeon.	Lemyre, Middey.....	Campbellford.
Johnston, Archibald M.....	Norman.	Lutz, Jacob.....	Parry Sound.
Julien, Charles.....	Trenton.	Luby, John E.....	Ottawa.
Junkin, Henry.....	Marmora.	Law, Wm. J.....	Markstay.
Johns, Frank.....	Nipissing Junct'n	Lummis, Daniel.....	Glanmire.
Jessup, Edward D.....	Cache Bay.	Lowe, W. C.....	Port Arthur.
Johnson, Frank N.....	Ottawa.	Londry, S. C.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Johnston, John.....	Peninsular Lake.	Lochnan, James.....	Ottawa.
Johnson, S. M.....	Arnprior.	Link, Henry W.....	Ottawa.
Jones, Frederick James.....	Flinton.	Ladarotte, John.....	Arnprior.
Johnston, William A.....	Castleford.	Lochnan, John.....	Aylmer, Que.
Jervis, Henry.....	Wisawasa.	Lozo, John.....	Trenton.
Jones, William.....	Fenelon Falls.	Loughrin, Lawrence.....	Pembroke.
James, Martin.....	The Flats.	Linton, J. H.....	Parry Sound.
Johnston, James.....	Fort Frances.	Ludgate, James.....	Peterborough.
Johns, Alexander.....	Callander.	Lee, Robert.....	Huntsville.
Kintree, Stuart.....	Little Rapids.	Langford, Mark.....	Baysville.
Kerby, John.....	Belleville.	Letherby, Edwin.....	Midland.
Kennedy, Robert.....	Marmora.	Leahy, Francis M.....	Chapeau, Que.
Kirby, Louis Russell.....	Ottawa.	Langford, Henry.....	Baysville.
Kennedy, Timothy.....	Enterprise.	Lessard, Philip.....	Kenora.
Kirk, Henry.....	Trenton.	Lovering, William James.....	Coldwater.
Knox, Milton.....	Ottawa.	Lane, Maurice.....	Bobcaygeon.
Kinsella, Michael Pierce.....	Trenton.	Lenton, George.....	Peterborough.
Kitchen, D.....	French River.	Lowe, Thos. A.....	Renfrew.
Kelly, Jeremiah.....	Sudbury.	Livingston, Robert M.....	Huntsville.
Kelly, Ferdinand.....	Mattawa.	Londry, William E.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Kennedy, T. J.....	Arnprior.	Labelle, James.....	Waltham, Que.
Kenning, Henry.....	Pembroke.	Labelle, Eli.....	Waltham, Que.
Kirby, D. F.....	Belleville.	Ladurante, J. D.....	Ottawa.
Kirkpatrick, David.....	Lindsay.	Ludgate, Theodore.....	Peterborough.
Kean, John F.....	Orillia.	Lucas, Frank.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Kellett, Fred.....	Keewatin.	Lunam, Duncan.....	Collfield, Que.
Kelly, Michael J.....	Baysville.	Lott, George.....	Trenton.
Kirk, William James.....	Webbwood.	Lawrie, John D.....	Parry Sound.
Kerr, E. G.....	Thessalon.	Lovering, George Francis.....	Coldwater.
King, Napoleon.....	Mattawa.	Lucas, R. G.....	Christina.
Kean, B. F.....	Orillia.	LeBlanc, Edmund C. Chapleau	Chapleau.
Kemp, Orval Wesley.....	Trenton.	Lavigne, John.....	Aylmer, Que.
Kirk, Charles Barron.....	Queensborough.	Landell, Charles S.....	Huntsville.
Kingsland, W. P.....	Ottawa.	Long, Henry Elisha.....	Mattawa.
Kerr, John B.....	Arnprior.	Lynch, W. H.....	Collingwood.
Kennedy, Walter.....	Arnprior.	Laplante, Francis.....	Byng Inlet.
Kennedy, John.....	Pembroke.	Lindsay, Jas.....	Arnprior.
Knox, Wm. M.....	Fesserton.	Labelle, Michael.....	Arnprior.
Kingston, Robert.....	Wisawasa.	Legree, John.....	Dacre.
Kearnan, Edward.....	Blind River.	Lagree, James L.....	Calabogie.
Kearney, Michael John.....	Buckingham, Qu.	Leigh, John Chas.....	Gravenhurst.
Kendrick, John.....	Burk's Falls.	Lloyd, Edward B.....	King.
Kendrick, John L.....	Burk's Falls.	Lemyre, Bruno.....	Gravenhurst.
Kennedy, John W.....	Ottawa.	Lavelle, Charles H.....	Canoe Lake.
Kelly, James F.....	Trout Creek.	Lyons, James.....	Waltham Sta., Q.
Kauffman, Julius.....	Blind River.	Ledwood, Chas.....	Ottawa.
Kennedy, Sylvester.....	Brule Lake.	Lavelle, Emery.....	Waltham Sta., Q.
		Little, Theo.....	Rat Portage.

Appendix No. 60.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Lehman, Joseph	Stratton Station.	Monro, Philip	Braeside.
Lafare, Mark	Cache Bay.	Mangan, Patrick	Arnprior.
Leach, George	Vermilion Bay.	Marcil, Peter	Ottawa.
		Main, Samuel	Spanish Station.
Malloy, Mark	Baysville.	Morley, Charles	Huntsville.
Martin, Hugh	Sault Ste. Marie.	Moore, David Henry	Peterborough.
Miller, R. O.	Gravenhurst.	Murphy, John	Arnprior.
Morrison, James	Toronto.	Mathieson, Daniel	Chelmsford.
Murray, Frederick	Huntsville.	Milne, Wm.	Ethel.
Menzies, Archibald	Burk's Falls.	Mangan, Charles	Burk's Falls.
Manning, James	Trenton.	Mooney, Lincoln	Orillia.
Martin, Philip	Stoco.	Mangan, John	Arnprior.
Malone, Wm. Pat.	Ottawa.	Mooney, Thomas	Kingston.
Marsh, Esli Terril	Trenton.	Mason, Robert T.	Rochesterville.
Millar, John W.	Huntsville.	Moore, Wm. John	Gravenhurst.
Mutchinbacker, Asa	Rosseau Falls.	Morrison, Donald	Reay.
Morris, George F.	French Bay.	Moore, Wm.	Bobcaygeon.
Murray, George, Jr.	Waubashene.	Mutchenbacker, Herman	Rosseau Falls.
Maughan, Joseph	Fort William.	Moore, Norman	Arnprior.
Margach, Wm. J.	Port Arthur.	Morley, John R.	Rat Portage.
Murray, George, Sr.	Waubashene.	Mackay, J. A.	Big Forks.
Maniece, Wm.	Peterborough.	Miller, Robt.	Montreal.
Murray, Wm.	Rat Portage.		
Morgan, Richard J.	Rat Portage.	McCaw, Joseph E.	Tweed.
Magee, Thomas Arthur	Rat Portage.	McLaren, Peter	Rat Portage.
Murdoch, James	Cook's Mills.	McGregor, Colin F.	Rat Portage.
Mulvahil, Wm.	Arnprior.	McKenzie, Robert	Rat Portage.
Murphy, Arthur	Ottawa.	McFadyen, A. J.	Bracebridge.
Mayhew, Jacob	Northcote.	McCauley, Thos. J.	Goulais Bay.
Molyneaux, George	Parry Sound.	McDonald, John C.	Spanish Mills.
Milway, Joseph	Fort William.	McKenzie, Alex. E.	Ansonia.
Mackie, Nathan	Port Arthur.	McIntyre, John	Arnprior.
Milne, Archie	Arnprior.	McDermott Thos.	Orillia.
Murray, James	Peterborough.	McDermott, Jas. E.	North Bay.
Moore, James A. E.	Lakefield.	McCrinkle, Jas.	Sudbury.
Merkley, William A.	Ottawa.	McGhie, Chas. S.	Whitestone.
Murphy, Hugh R.	Ottawa East.	McGenigal, John H.	Whitby.
Murphy, W. J.	Arnprior.	McCart, Patrick	Arnprior.
Murray, William	Markstay.	McGrath, Thomas B.	Peterborough.
Macfarlane, Robert L.	Warren.	McCormick, James J.	Trenton.
Martin, Edgerton.	Markstay.	McCarthy, Wm.	Fenelon Falls.
Mathieson, Archie	Fort Frances.	McAvoy, Owen	Campbellford.
Moore, Henry R.	Lakefield.	McConnell, Lewis	Fesserton.
Mickle, Charles S.	Gravenhurst.	McMullen, George	Spragge.
Mullen, James	Webbwood.	McNab, Angus	Burnstown.
Morley, A. W.	Winnipeg.	McColgan, C. H.	Quyon, Que.
Macdonald, James M.	North Bay.	McCallum, Webster	Arnprior.
Money, Harry	Haileybury.	McCagherty, Robert E.	Westmeath.
Mather, Allan	Keewatin.	McNab, Archie	Calabogie.
Menzies Alexander	Sault Ste. Marie.	McDonald, Malcolm	Spragge.
Munroe, Peter P.	Commanda.	McIvor, J. A.	Fort Frances.
Mason, Benjamin	Westmeath.	McCulloch, M.	Rat Portage.
Monaghan, John B.	Arnprior.	McDonagh, Rod	Callander.
Monaghan, M. J.	Arnprior.	McManus, James	Arnprior.
Mulvihill, John	Arnprior.	McKinley, J. H.	Curran.
Moran, Andrew	Rockingham.	McPherson, Jas. S.	Rama.
Mulvihill, Michael	Arnprior.	McKinley, Edward C.	Toronto.
Mann, John	Manitowaning.	McClelland, John	Parry Sound.
Marrigan, Richard	Deseronto.	McFarlane, J. W.	Cache Bay.
Monaghan, John Dorland	Deseronto.	McDonald, Roderick	Pembroke.
Matheson, Wm.	Chelmsford.	McCormack, Wm.	Pembroke.
Munro, Alex. G.	Braeside.	McCreary, William	Arnprior.

Appendix No. 60.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
McCreary, James, Jr.	Arnprior.	McNabb, Alexander	Arnprior.
McPhee, Hugh	Byng Inlet.	McFarlane, Alexander	Renfrew.
McCudden, James	Arnprior.	McFarlane, J. D.	Stewartsville.
McLachlin, J. A.	Arnprior.	McFarlane, Duncan	Renfrew.
Macpherson, John	Ottawa.	McKendry, Wm. B.	Arnprior.
McEachren, John A.	Gravenhurst W.	McPhee, Hugh	Renfrew.
McLeod, Dugald	Gravenhurst.	McPhee, John	Arnprior.
McClelland, R. H.	Parry Sound.	McLachlin, Peter	Arnprior.
McEvoy, Frank	Campbellford.	McLachlin, Alexander	Arnprior.
McDermott, Peter	Orillia.	Mackey, Edward	Arnprior.
McIlroy, John	Madoc.	McEwan, Henry	Trenton.
McNab, Robert J.	Parry Sound.	McDonald, Alfred	Peterborough.
McFadden, James	Ottawa.	McGeary, John J.	Sundridge.
McIntosh, James G.	Carleton Place.	McDonald, Archibald W.	Gilmour.
McInnis, Hector D.	Bracebridge.	McCaw, John Gillen	Queensborough.
McKinnon, Malcolm	Bracebridge.	McCaulay, Barney	Trenton.
McLean, Daniel	Bracebridge.	McDougall, James T.	Klock's Mills.
McKinnon, Archie J.	Bracebridge.	McInenly, Thomas	Quebec, Que.
McKay, D. C.	Baysville.	McBride, Archibald	Arnprior.
McDonald, James	Parry Sound.	McFarlane, Robert L.	Arnprior.
McPherson, Allan	Longford.	McGowan, Wm.	Parry Sound.
McDonald, James P.	French River.	McLachlin, Norman	Arnprior.
McFarlane, Jos. C.	Port Severn.	McDonald, Laughlin	Pendelton.
McNabb, Alexander	Thessalon.	McIvor, William J.	Collins Inlet.
McGillivray, Archibald	Port Arthur.	McKee, John P.	Sturgeon Falls.
McGrane, Edward	Lindsay.	McGowan, Thomas	Parry Sound.
McLeod, Donald, Jr.	Keewatin.	McDermot, Patrick	South River.
McDonald, Hector R.	Thessalon.	McKay, Angus	South River.
McDougall, Duncan	Bracebridge.	McDonald, A. J.	Longford.
McNabb, Alexander D.	Warren.	McInnis, Angus D.	Gravenhurst.
McCormack, John C.	Sudbury.	McKendry, Alexander	Waubashene.
McNamara, John	Byng Inlet.	McGuire, Timothy	North Bay.
McGillivray, Duncan D.	Algoma Mills.	McGrath, John	Peterborough.
McIntyre, Daniel A.	Klock's Mills.	McWilliams, John Bannon	Peterborough.
McNamara, Lewis	Klock's Mills.	McCagherty, Patrick	Westneath.
McDonald, Sidney C.	Mattawa.	McKendry, Daniel	Arnprior.
McGurn, Jno. J.	Buckingham, Que	MacDonald, D. F.	Parry Sound.
McKeown, Jno. Joseph	Port Arthur.	McManus, Thomas J.	Renfrew.
McNeel, David	Sault Ste. Marie.	Macfarlane, David R.	Ottawa.
McEwan, Andrew	Thessalon.	McColgan, Edward	Quyon, Que.
McCool, Christopher L.	Cartier.	McKay, John	Emo.
McCollum, Donald	Arnprior.	McKinnon, William	Kenora.
McDowell, Wm.	Cache Bay.	McKittrick, Frank R. F.	Kenora.
McConachie, Roy Stewart	Huntsville.	McMichael, Charles	North Seguin.
McDonnell, J. K.	Rat Portage.	McIlroy, Thomas Davis	Madoc.
McDonald, Alex. J.	Vermilion Bay.	McDonald, Wm. Henry	Trenton.
McKay, D. A.	Rainy Bay.	McGaw, Wm. Thomas	Callander.
McMillan, James	Rat Portage.	McMillan, L.	Callander.
McPhee, Ronald	Bracebridge.	McDermott, John L.	Orillia.
McKay, George Donner	Dorset.	McDonald, Chas. M.	Pembroke.
McWilliams, Maxwell		McPhee, Benjamin	Pembroke.
Theodore	Peterborough.	McGee, John Edward	Parry Sound.
McLeod, John	Keewatin.	Macfarlane, Mack	Arnprior.
McPherson, George	Keewatin.	MacCallum, Alexander	Braeside.
McDougall, John D.	Rat Portage.	McRae, Farquhar	Rat Portage.
McGregor, Duncan	Burnstown.	MacCallum, Albert	Arnprior.
McLean, Peter W.	Sand Point.	McGonigal, John	Arnprior.
McNichol, John	Sudbury.	McConachie, John	Huntsville.
McInnis, D. E.	Cache Bay.	McKay, D. G.	Rat Portage.
McLaughlin, Samuel	Waubashene.	McDonald, James	Peterborough.
McCollman, John	North Bay.	McCulloch, John L.	Lonsdale.
McManus, John C.	Arnprior.	McConnell, James	Mine Centre.

Appendix No. 60.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
McNaughton, Daniel.....	Bracebridge.	Paterson, John.....	Wannapitae.
McCagherty, William E.....	Westmeath.	Paterson, Alexander.....	Orillia.
McDonald, John D.....	Mattawa.	Parke, James.....	Gravenhurst.
McCagherty, Joseph T.....	Westmeath.	Parquette, Oliver.....	Webbwood.
McAdam, Arch. H.....	Quyon, Que.	Palmateer, Sherman.....	Gravenhurst.
McMurphy, Dugald, Jr.....	Rat Portage.	Paget, George.....	Huntsville.
McCall, Alfred.....	Rat Portage.	Pounder, Joseph.....	Westmeath.
McRitchie, William.....	Rat Portage.	Pell, Richard D.....	Arnprior.
McRitchie, Malcolm.....	Rat Portage.	Perry, Frederick.....	Port Arthur.
Nescott, George.....	Rat Portage.	Paget, Charles Edward.....	Novar.
Newton, Frank.....	Gravenhurst.	Porter, Thomas Robert Mark	Dorset.
Newburn, Wm.....	Parry Sound.	Ponntey, E. J.....	Arnprior.
Niblett, James.....	Arnprior.	Pyburn, David J.....	Dorset.
Niblett, Robert.....	Osceola.	Purdy, Geo.....	Hintonburg.
Newall, John H.....	Parry Harbor.	Playfair, Andrew Wm.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Nolan, John.....	Gravenhurst.	Pipe, Taylor.....	Haileybury.
Newton, Charles W.....	Victoria Harbor.	Pipher, George E.....	Mowat.
Nent, Charles.....	Vermilion Bay.	Pendee, David.....	Parry Sound.
Needham, John G.....	Pakenham.	Quinn, William.....	Peterborough..
Oullette, Joseph P.....	Cutler.	Quigley, Hugh.....	Penetang.
O'Neil, Thomas.....	Bancroft.	Quirk, Thomas J.....	Petewawa.
O'Neill, Daniel H. H.....	Arnprior.	Robertson, D.....	Rat Portage.
O'Leary, Patrick J.....	Orillia.	Richardson Frederick George	Trenton.
Oliver, Charles R.....	Fesserton.	Richards, Richard.....	Tamworth.
Overend, George J.....	Longford Mills.	Riddell, Geo. Alexander.....	Rochesterville.
O'Brien, Andrew.....	Ottawa.	Robertson, Lewis McLean...	Dunchurch.
O'Brien, Frank G.....	Arnprior.	Robinson, Wm. F.....	Bobcaygeon.
Oliver, J. A.....	Fort William.	Reamsbottom, Wm.....	Mattawa.
Owen, W. J.....	Wabigoon.	Richey, Evan.....	Brentwood.
O'Connor, John.....	Hintonburg.	Randall Lewis G.....	French River.
Oliver, Darcy.....	Wannapitae.	Richardson, Charles Marvyn.	Trenton.
O'Connor, Wm.....	Noshonung.	Rochester, Daniel Baillie....	Ottawa.
O'Neill, James W.....	North Bay.	Riddell, James.....	Ottawa.
O'Donnell, Wm.....	Penetanguishene	Rice, Asa A.....	Hull, Que.
Owens, Richard.....	Basin Depot.	Roberts, T. A.....	Huntsville.
O'Reilly, Patrick.....	Cartier.	Ross, Andrew.....	Longford Mills.
O'Neill, Mark.....	Renfrew.	Rose, Donald M.....	Rat Portage.
Orrill, John.....	Trenton.	Rawson, Charles Edgar.....	Coldwater.
O'Neill, Patrick.....	Bancroft.	Ross, George.....	Waubauskene.
Orde, Francis W.....	Rat Portage.	Roberts, Percy T.....	Keewatin.
O'Driscoll, Joseph.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Ritchie, Wm. D.....	Little Current.
Pigott, John.....	Fitzroy Harbor.	Ramsay, Robert.....	Arnprior.
Paul, Charles A.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Ritchie, J. F.....	Arnprior.
Pattison, Thos.....	Bracebridge.	Ritter, Samuel G.....	Ahmie Harbour.
Price, A. E.....	Arnprior.	Rothera, Charles F.....	Sturgeon Falls.
Presley, J. F.....	Ashton.	Ryan, Alfred.....	Byng Inlet.
Power, James.....	Bobcaygeon.	Rogers, Fred.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Patzel, Adolph.....	Arnprior.	Reid, George William.....	Fort Frances.
Plaunt, William B.....	Eganville.	Robertson, John A.....	Kenora.
Plaunt, Joseph.....	Eganville.	Robinson, Wm.....	Bobcaygeon.
Porter, Charles C.....	Longford.	Reid, Joseph B.....	Lindsay.
Preston, R. E.....	Rat Portage.	Ross, Walter M.....	Ottawa.
Petrie, George A.....	Fergus.	Ruttle, H. A.....	Carleton Place.
Pomeroy, Peter.....	Trenton.	Richards, Benedict.....	Ottawa.
Perry, Pringle K.....	Bying Inlet, N th	Regan, John.....	Orillia.
Purcall, W. G.....	Ottawa.	Russel, Wm.....	Pembroke.
Purvis, John.....	Parry Sound.	Ramsay, Charles.....	Sudbury.
Porter, James.....	Uphill.	Russell, Corsan L.....	Pembroke.
Pearson, John James.....	Lindsay.	Richards, Henry.....	Dacre.
		Ryan, Wm.....	Killaloe.

Appendix No. 60.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Rooney, Wm. H.	Campbellford.	Scott, Thomas	Parry Sound.
Revell, J. O.	Dryden.	Smith, Lawrence	W. Saginaw, Mich.
Rankin, Anthony	Cache Bay.	Shea, Stewart	Campbellford.
Ross, Angus	Orrville.	Sullivan, John	Sault Ste. Marie.
Robinson, Albert E.	Washago.	Sinclair, Finlay	Sudbury.
Robinson, Edward	Washago.	Shiels, Henry F.	Cartier.
Robinson, Thomas G.	Washago.	Smith, Gideon Ousley	Burk's Falls.
Raycroft, William T.	Sarnia.	Smith, John Wallis	Thedford.
Roberts, Ivor M.	Garden River.	Smith, Henry G.	Arnprior.
Revell, Lionel Oliver	W. Gravenhurst.	Story, John A.	Ottawa.
Regan, Judd Patrick	Orillia.	Sweezy, Benjamin	Massey.
Robins, Etna, Rosedale	Orillia.	Sheppard, Charles H.	Coldwater.
Regan, John, Jr.	Orillia.	Sinclair, Arnon D.	Arnprior.
Ryan, James	Savanne.	Smith, Sidney E.	Ottawa.
Rusk, Oscar W.	Cache Bay.	Sleeman, Wm.	Rapid River.
Robinson, Thos. Geo.	Bracebridge.	Sheeman, Peter F.	Loring.
Rooksby, Wm.	Campbellford.	Sleeman, Geo.	Rapid River.
Ramesbottom, Robt.	Byng Inlet.	Sims, William K.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Roy, Lewis	Arnprior.	Skahill, William	Blind River.
Riddell, Horace A.	Galetta.	Shaw, George	Thessalon.
Rowan, A. L.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Sarsfield, George Francis	Sault Ste. Marie.
Ritchie, James A.	Spragge.	Standish, William H.	Batchawining
		Simpson, William A.	Lakefield. [Bay.
Smith, M. D.	Fort William.	Scollard, Wm.	Young's Point.
Scanlan, William	Enterprise.	Shuttleworth, Alma	Trout Creek.
Sutherland, D. H.	Gravenhurst.	Shanacy Wm. J.	Spragge.
Spanner, John	Huntsville.	Seely, George	Arnprior.
Shier, James D.	Bracebridge.	Stewart, Alex W.	Lanark.
Spooner, W. R.	Katrine.	Soreny, William	Braeside.
Simpson, Alfred E.	Wakefield.	Schneider, Frederick	Cache Bay.
Souliere, John B.	Ottawa.	Smith, James D.	Rat Portage.
Shields-James A.	Carleton Place.	Sullivan, Jas.	Aylmer, Que.
Spargo, George	Ottawa.	Scully, Cornelius	Whitney.
Smyth, W. H.	Byng Inlet North	Savoy, Entrope	North Ray.
Salmon, R. H.	Baysville.	Smith, Walter J.	Campbellford.
Salmon, Alexander C.	Baysville.	Seymour, John J.	Whitefish.
Stremmer, A.	Ottawa.	Smith, Alex R. C.	Burk's Falls.
Shields, Frank A.	Parry Sound.	Stewart, Richard M.	Chelsea, Que.
Stapleton, John J.	Ogidakie.	Souliere, John H.	Canoe Lake.
Sloan, William H.	Fort Frances.	Smith, Abraim G.	Quyon, Que.
Smyth, Job E.	Cache Bay.	Swallow, C. H.	Day Mills.
Sage, Nelson	Muskoka Mills.	Strave, A. M.	Mine Centre.
Seymour, Edward	Whitefish.	Stewart, John	Fort Frances.
Shaw, Thomas B.	Waubauskene.	Sullivan, George L.	Rainy River.
Swanston, James	Peterborough.	Short, James	Kenora.
Simpson, William	Hall's Bridge.		
Sadler, Thomas	Lindsay.	Taylor, Fred L.	Parry Sound.
Smith, Patrick Albert	Norman.	Thomas, Griff J.	Thessalon.
Snaith, Wm. J.	Mattawa.	Thomson, R. D.	Biscotasing.
Sinn, William F.	Arnprior.	Tait, Thomas B.	Burk's Falls.
Sheppard, Wm. Joseph	Waubauskene.	Taylor, C. M.	Gravenhurst.
Spears, Milton B.	Barry's Bay.	Thornton, W. D.	Longford Mills.
Stevenson, Arthur	Peterborough.	Trussler, Gilbert	Trout Creek.
Stein, Paul	Sault Ste. Marie.	Thompson, Geo. S.	Lindsay.
Shaw, Alfred	Thessalon.	Thompson, Frederick A. H.	Callander.
Sequin, Napoleon	Spanish Station.	Thompson, Francis Henry	Nosbonsing.
Serim, Robert	Arnprior.	Train, A. C.	Rowan Mills.
Sharp, James A.	Sudbury.	Turgeon, George	Cook's Mills.
Shaney, Harry S.	Cook's Mills.	Thayer, William	Sault Ste. Marie.
Smith, Wm.	Ottawa.	Thompson, Alexander W.	Arnprior.
Stewart, Daniel	Braeside.	Taylor, Thomas G.	Gravenhurst.
Sheehan, Michael H.	Waubauskene.	Trowse, A.	Arnprior.

Appendix No. 60.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Thompson, Daniel	P'r't'geduF'rt, Q.	Watson, Wm.	North Bay.
Thompson, Richard	Rat Portage	Wagner, Fred	Rat Portage.
Thompson, Joseph H.	Bracebridge.	Wainwright, Edward C.	Huntsville.
Taylor, Edward A.	Westmeath.	Wilson Wm. James	Deseronto.
Tait, Ralph	Arnprior.	Weston, Frank R.	Midland.
Train, William	Burk's Falls.	White, James B.	Manitowaning.
Turner, Garvin F.	North Bay.	Warren, Robt. M.	Cache Bay.
Tilson, Joseph	Burk's Falls.	Wilson, Geo. A.	Balsam Hill.
Tuffy, John	Cartier.	Welch, Harold	Milberta.
Thorpe, Thos.	Pembroke.	Wilson, James A., Jr.	Webbwood.
Taylor, Chas. E.	Gravenhurst.	Woods, John R.	Antrim.
Tench, Arthur	Hekkla.	Wardell, Ernest C. S.	Victoria Harbor.
Tulloch, William A.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Woods, Joseph F.	Roach's Point.
Taylor, Alex. M.	Burnstown.	Whaley, Thomas	Huntsville.
Toner, J. A.	P'r't'geduF'rt, Q.	Webster, Wm. Alfred	Bracebridge.
Thrasher, Henry G.	Pembroke.	Wornsdorf, Frederick Gutlep	Pembroke.
Tooke, Frank	Bala.	Warrell, Wm.	Trout Creek.
Udy, Dean	French River.	Wims, Peter	Blessington.
Urquhart, Elias	Gravenhurst.	Wickware, Philip Almonte	Cloyne.
Urquhart, Andrew	Barrie.	Wilson, Edward	Deseronto.
Vigrass, Percy J.	Dufferin Bridge.	Whelan, P. J.	McDougall.
Vincent, Joseph	Warren.	Whyte, John Thomas Goth.	Ottawa.
Vollin, Samuel	Nosbonsing.	Watterworth, J. A.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Vannier, Nelson Joseph	Bobcaygeon.	White, Wm. James	Muskoka Falls.
Vincent, James	Fesserton.	Warrell, George	Powassan.
Vincent, Henry T.	Port Sidney.	Wells, George W.	Little Current.
Vanderburg, Norman	Wisawasa.	Wilson, Frederick Gould	Rat Portage.
White, Thomas S	Bracebridge.	Wallace, John Thomas	Thessalon.
White, A. Thomson	Pembroke.	Wilkins, George N.	Baysville.
Watt, R. A.	Spanish.	Wylie, Byrom M.	Webbwood.
Wilkins, Hughes	Blind River.	White, Allan	Pembroke.
Wallace, T. William	Blind River.	Warner, Franklin H.	Fort Frances.
White, Joseph W.	Bracebridge.	Watts, George	Fort Frances.
Watson, Wm.	Huntsville.	Wood, Thos.	Parry Sound.
Webb, Geo. W.	Parry Sound.	White, William	Peterborough.
Wilcox, Thomas	Parry Sound.	Woods, A. L.	Rat Portage.
Wheeler, J. A. McL.	Tamworth.	White, John B.	Kippewa, Que.
Widdifield, C. H.	Pine Orchard.	Whelan Peter M.	Renfrew.
Whitmore, Edgar	Rosseau Falls.	Young, R. H.	Fort Frances.
Wright, L. B.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Yuill, John Albert	Braeside.
Ward, Joseph W.	Ottawa.	Young, Wm.	Severn Bridge.
Wilkinson, W.	French River.	Young, A. J.	Cache Bay.
Waldie, John E.	Victoria Harbor.	Young, Samuel	Coldwater.
Wigg, Thomas G.	Thessalon.	Young, Patrick P.	Young's Point.
Wall, Patrick B.	Cheboygan, Mich	Young, Francis G.	Young's Point.
Wells, John R.	Little Current.	Yuill, Thomas	Arnprior.
Whiteside, John	Huntsville.	Yuill, A. D.	Braeside.
Watt, Wm.	Peterborough.	Young, C. T.	Harvey.
Wilson, George	Lindsay.	Yuill, John Alex.	Arnprior.
White, Thomas	Parry Sound.	Yuill, Archibald	Bracebridge.
		Yuill, Wm.	Braeside.
		Total 1188.	

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Deputy Minister.

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